The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Detroit has shut down on "Sacred Concerts."

—They call it in New York "Schurz's Advisory Council."

—The New York *World* starts the horrible suspicion that the "Great Unknown" may be Private Dalzell.

—Don Pedro passed through Louisville last night *en route* to the Mammoth Cave, and will return and attend the races today.

—Wm. H. Barnum was yesterday elected United States Senator from Connecticut to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Ferry.

—Californians already are beginning to "blow" about a prospective yield of fifty million of bushels of wheat for the Centennial year in their State.

—The other day a Black Hills stage driver undertook to horsewhip his passengers into getting out and pushing up hill, but the gold seekers held a Coroner's inquest, and found that he had died of pneumonia.

—There is considerable trouble over the management of the Centennial in Philadelphia, owing to a double-headed arrangement which requires a concurrence between the Board of Finance and the Commission before any final action is taken.

—An Iowa editor, speaking of the line of men who left their native town for the Black Hills and disappeared beyond the horizon, says: "They seemed to go down into the hatchways of heaven." Probably the hatchways of heaven are under the setting sun.

—Ex-Judge Hilton and Mrs. A. T. Stewart visited Garden City yesterday to select a site for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal memorial church to the late Mr. A. T. Stewart. The building will contain a tomb to which Mr. Stewart's remains will be removed.

—The Philadelphia *Times* wants the matter left entirely to the Bar. It argues that bankruptcy is ahead of the speculators and extortioners who made such vast arrangements to rob visitors to the Centennial, but says under wise business management the show itself will pay.

—The attendance at the Centennial Exposition during the past three days has not been as large as was anticipated. Yesterday, the weather being rainy and very disagreeable, the attendance was comparatively small. The managers express themselves as perfectly satisfied, however.

—The anti-Spencer Republican State Convention met and organized at Montgomery, Ala., yesterday. Fifty counties were represented, including Republican strongholds. The delegates are equally divided between white and black. After a long debate a resolution to nominate a State ticket prevailed.

—The Centennial pie-stand men were in their glory on the opening day of the Centennial. One of them, who couldn't dodge a five dollar bill at 7 o'clock in the morning, was heard at 2 P. M. seriously discussing with his wife the relative merits of Italy or Switzerland as a Winter residence for invalid mankind.

—The Independent Convention will assemble in Indianapolis to-day—many of the delegates having put in appearance yesterday. An informal meeting was held last night in addition to pouring on the usual Presidential nominations until the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions was discussed, but decided in the negative.

—Pius Pius has been elected at last to the French Chamber of Deputies from Ajaccio, which looks as though the Corsican tiger was changing its stripes, but is by no means a proof that he has lost his claws. Prince Napoleon carries out the Napoleonic legend of making love to the Republic as the way to power. Rouher represents the idea that the people want the Empire.

—Since passing his eightieth birthday, Thomas Carlyle has come forth from his barricade and is often seen in Chelsea in public. Within a few weeks he has attended Professor Tyndall's wedding, Lady Augusta Stanley's funeral, and the Mayor of Grays banquet. At present he is in Leicester, on the 6th inst., Browning, Swinburne, Matthew Arnold, Froude and Lord Houghton were also present.

—The new building erected for the Louisville *Courier-Journal* was formally entered into yesterday, and the statue of George D. Prentice, which graces the principal entrance, was unveiled. The ceremonies attracted an immense attendance of ladies and gentlemen, Governor McCreary, Senator Beck and other distinguished gentlemen being among the number. The programme embraced prayer, poems, music, unveiling of the statue by Miss Lucy Keats Prentice, and coronation by Mrs. Clarence Prentice—the grand *finale* being a display of fire-works in the evening.

—It is sincerely to be hoped that Dr. Nicholls may succeed in disproving the serious charges concerning his management of the Government Insane Asylum at Washington. It is an institution which was supposed to be a model of its kind, and it would be humiliating to the national pride to have it established as a fact that the patients there have been shockingly neglected and maltreated. The witnesses lately produced by the management before the House committee have put quite a different face upon the matter and seem to have refuted pretty satisfactorily some of the worst charges.

—George Hauffman, a wealthy German of Worcester, celebrated his seventy-first birthday yesterday by attempting to drink a glass of imported beer for every year of his life. He reached the twenty-first year when he gave out, and he started for New York on the ferry boat Roslyn to finish his undertaking. As the boat touched the pier, thinking a landing had been made, he walked off into the water. He was rescued by the passengers, and taken to the forty-seventh street station. After recovering his consciousness and drying his clothes he went away to complete his celebration.

—Piper, the belfry butcher, having convinced the Boston sentimentalists that he killed the child Mabel Young, they are now trying to prove that he lied when he confessed to the murder of Bridget Landergan. This in order to save Piper from the gallows, to which he is sentenced for the Mabel Young murder. All the deliberate opinion of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* that the reason for the development in Boston of two such fiends as Pomeroy and Piper, is that the atmosphere there is too heavily charged with culture. However this may be, if Piper is not duly hanged on the 26th instant it will be apparent that there is a spoke loose somewhere in the Hub.

—Anna Dickinson says the reason she made her own play was because she could find no character to suit her among the English dramatists, as all of them failed in the portrayal of womanly character. It is curious that such artists as Mrs. Siddons, Miss O'Neil and Fanny Kemble never discovered this want, and that the public pronounced their representations of womanly characters created by men, worthy of immortal fame. It is strange, too, that such critics as Mrs. Jameson, who certainly was endowed with as fine feminine instincts and as keen literary appreciation as Miss Dickinson, should have failed to discover the lamentable lack of womanliness in Shakespeare's women which that lady speaks of. Shakespeare never drew the modern female lecturer, perhaps; but Portia, Juliet, Constance, Beatrice and scores of their companions will serve full as well for types of womanhood.

WAR OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The Claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad—Testimony of the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, in the matter of the Kentucky Central Railroad claim, General W. H. Dunn, Judge Advocate General of the Army, testified that during the years 1870 and 1871, while Assistant Judge Advocate General, he was on duty as law officer of the War Department, and in the fall of 1870, after an examination of this claim, he was clearly satisfied that it was just, and therefore he made a favorable report, which being approved, the money was paid. He was influenced by no one in making his decision, and still considered the claim a just one. The Secretary of War requested him, when he received the report of the Quartermaster General on the subject, to forward a copy to Pendleton, who forwarded an argument in reply. Pendleton never tried to influence him except by one brief oral statement and a written argument. The matter was then left to take its course. The Secretary of War never sought to influence his judgment. He did ask him when he would be ready to report, as Pendleton was anxious to go to Europe. This claim came up in the regular course of business, and received more consideration than others because of the magnitude of the amount involved.

Could Accommodate Him.

He was a very young man. A few stray hairs upon his upper lip attested the fact that he was engaged in a deadly struggle with a moustache. He went into a variety store on Main street, and said to the proprietor: "Have you Charles Reade's 'Lost Heir?'" "No, I haven't," replied the store-keeper. "But," he continued, looking into the young man's face, "I've got something that will make that moustache of yours start out like bolts in springtime."

FIRST EDITION.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.

The Political Love Feast in New York.

The Issues of the Centennial Campaign—An Address to the American People—No Presidential Candidate Named—But Hints Suggestive of Bristow Thrown Out.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1876.

The gentlemen who met in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to confer upon the present political situation, with special regard to the Presidential campaign, resumed their session this morning, Rev. Dr. Woolsey presiding. The President announced that the Committee on Address appointed yesterday was ready to report, and immediately Carl Schurz arose, and read the following address:

Address to the American People.

FELLOW CITIZENS: A conference of citizens assembled in New York, sincerely desiring to serve the best interest of the American people, beg leave to submit to your candid consideration the following appeal:

A national election is approaching under circumstances of peculiar significance. Never before in our history has the public mind been so profoundly agitated by apprehensions of dangers arising from the prevalence of corrupt tendencies and practices in our political life, and never has there been greater reason for it. We will not display here in detail the distressing catalogue of disclosures which for several years have followed one another in rapid succession, and seem to have left scarcely a single sphere of our political life untouched. The records of the Courts, of the State Legislatures and of the National Congress speak with terrible plainness, and still they are adding to the scandalous exhibition. While such a state of things would under any circumstances appear most deplorable, it is peculiarly so at the present moment. We are about to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of our national existence. We have invited the nations of the earth on this great anniversary to visit our land and to witness the evidence of our material progress, as well as the working and effects of that republican government which a century ago our fathers founded; that the most inspiring memories of our past history are calling us before us in a new glow of life, forcing upon us a comparison of what this republic was once, what it was intended to be, and what it now is, and upon this we have challenged the judgment of civilized mankind, conjointly with our own.

Some Things Worthy of Pride.

There is much of which every American citizen has just reason to be proud—an energy and thrift, a power of thought and action, a progressive spirit which in magnificence of result have outstripped all precedent and anticipation; a history abounding in illustrations of heroic patriotism, fortitude and wisdom; a greater freedom from foreign wars and revolutionary changes of Government than most other nations can boast of; our republic but a century old and just issued from the only great civil conflict we have had to deplore; so strong in resources and organization that it stands in the foremost rank of the great powers of the earth, and yet with all these splendid results on record it cannot be denied that at no period during the century now behind us the American people have been less satisfied with themselves than on the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in most respects to all Americans a day of sincerest pride and rejoicing, is fitted to be in other respects not without self-reproach and humiliation. Of this the corruption revealed in our political life is the cause. To the honor of the American people be it said every patriot citizen feels a burning shame of the spectacle presented in the Centennial year. There the mementos and monuments of the victors of the past, and here the strong evidence of this debasement and corruption of the present; there the glowing eulogies pronounced on the wisdom and purity of our fathers, and here in mocking contrast the verdict of the courts and the records of legislative bodies, illustrating the political morals of to-day, and this before all mankind solemnly summoned as witnesses to the exhibition and as a guest to the feast. Never was there cause for keener mortification, and keenly does it strike every patriotic heart. How can we avert such dangers and wipe off such shame? By proving that although the Government machinery has become corrupt, the great body of the people are sound and strong at the core, and they are honestly determined to reform the abuses of our political life and to overthrow at any cost the agencies of evil that stand in the way. Only such an effort, well directed and sternly persevered in, until success is assured, will save the good name of the nation, prevent the prevailing disease from becoming fatal, and restore to its old strength the faith of our own people in their institutions.

Grave Questions to be Decided.

At the impending national election various questions of great importance will be submitted to our judgment. The settlement of the civil war as constitutionally fixed must be conscientiously maintained, and at the same time the Government strengthened in general conformity to the strict observance of constitutional principles, and the old brotherhood of the people revived by a policy of mutual justice and conciliation. Our solemn and often repeated pledges faithfully to discharge all national obligations must be fulfilled, not only by the payment of the principal and interest of our bonded debt when due, but also the removal, not later than the time provided by existing law of the curse of our redundant, irredeemable paper currency, which not only impedes the return of true prosperity, but has also largely contributed to the existing demoralization.

These are grave questions, and there are more we might touch were it our purpose to lay down a complete political platform. But grave as they are, still in our present situation we must, as American citizens, recognize it as our most pressing duty to establish the moral character of our Government and to elevate the tone of our political life. Honest government is the first condition of enduring national prosperity, power and freedom. Without the elementary virtues of political as well as social life, they will outstrip our progress. Our discussions and struggles about other great questions and principals will appear like a mockery and farce. If we permit our public concerns to drift into that ruinous anarchy, which corruption must necessarily bring in its train, because it destroys the confidence of the people in their self-government, the greatest calamities that can befall a republic, it is a simple question of life or death. A corrupt monarchy may last by the rule of force; a corrupt republic cannot endure. It is useless to console ourselves with the idea that the corruption among us must be ascribed solely to the immediate effects of the civil war, and will without an effort at reform soon pass away.

The "Spoils" System.

There is another cause, which is not transitory, but threatens to become permanent. It is that system which has made the offices of the Government the mere spoils of party victory, the system which distributes the places of trust and responsibility as the reward of party service, and and the bounty of favoritism; the system which appears to mean the impulses of selfishness and greed as a controlling motive of political action; the system which degrades the civil service to the level of a mere party agency, and treating the officer as the hired servant of the party, and taxing him for party support, stimulates corruption, and places it under party protection; the system which brings the organization of parties under the control of their most selfishly interested, and therefore most active element, the place holders and the place hunters, thus tending to organize a standing army of political mercenaries, to be paid out of the Treasury of the Government, who, by organized action, endeavor to subjugate the will of the people to their ends through the cultivation of a tyrannical party spirit.

Every student of our political history knows that since the spoils system was inaugurated corruption has steadily grown from year to year, and so long as this system lasts, with all its seductions and demoralizing tendencies, corruption will continue to grow in extent and power, for patriotism and true merit will more and more be crowded out of political life by unscrupulous selfishness. The war has only given a sudden stimulus to this tendency; but without the war it would have grown up, and will not cease to grow as long as the hot-bed of corruption, the spoils system, lasts. The skill in corrupt practices acquired by one generation of spoilsmen will only be improved upon by the next. The result we know. We have already reaped so great a harvest of disaster and shame that we repeat that it has now become the first duty of the American people to re-establish the moral character of the Government by a thorough reform. What can we do toward this end in the impending national election? In this respect, fellow citizens, we consider it our duty to speak very plainly. Never were the cause of good government and the honor of the American name more immediately dependent on the character, ability and reputation of the men to be selected for the highest offices. In view of the grave circumstances at present surrounding us, we declare the country cannot now afford to have any man elected to the Presidency whose very name is not conclusive evidence of the most uncompromising determination of the American people to make this a pure Government. Once more our duty in this respect is plain and imperative. It suffers no trifling or equivocation. The worn out clap-trap affair promises in party platforms will not satisfy it. Neither will the fine professions on the part of candidates.

Needs of the Hour.

Not mere words are needed, but acts; not mere platforms, but men. We therefore decline, and call upon all good citizens to join, that at the coming Presidential election we shall support no candidate who in public position ever countenanced corrupt practices or combinations that impeded their exposure and punishment, or opposed necessary measures of reform. We shall support no candidate who, while possessing official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunities in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but for personal reasons and party ends has permitted them to fester on, for such men may be counted on not to uncover and crush corruption, but for the party sake merely to conceal it more. We shall support no candidate, however conspicuous his position or brilliant his ability, in whom the impulses of the party manager have shown themselves predominant over those of the reformer, for he will be inclined to continue that fundamental abuse, the employment of the Government service as a machinery for personal or party ends. We shall support no candidate who, however favorably judged by his nearest friends, is not publicly known to possess those qualities of mind and character which the starting point of genuine reform requires, for the American people cannot now afford to risk the future of the republic in experiments on merely supposed virtue or unsound ability to be trusted on the strength of private recommendation. In one word, at present no candidate should be held entitled to the support of patriotic citizens of whom the question may be fairly asked: Is he really the man to carry through a thorough-going reform of the Government? Can he with certainty be depended upon to possess the moral courage and sturdy resolution to grapple with abuses which have acquired the strength of established custom, and to this end firmly to resist the pressure even of his party friends? Whenever there is room for such question and doubt as to the answer, the candidate should be considered unfit for this emergency.

A Presidential Candidate Sketched.

This is no time for so called availibility springing from distinction gained on fields of action foreign to the duties of government, nor for that far more dangerous sort of availibility which consists in this, that the candidate be neither so bad as to repel good citizens nor so good as to discourage the bad ones. Passive virtue in the highest place has too often been known to permit the growth of active vice below. The man to be entrusted with the Presidency this year must deserve not only the confidence of honest men, but also the fear and hatred of the thieves. He who manages to conciliate the thieves cannot be the candidate. Every American citizen who has the future of the public and the national honor sincerely at heart should solemnly resolve that the country must now have a President whose name is already a watchword of reform, whose capacity and courage for work are marks of record rather than of promise, who will restore the simplicity, independence and rectitude of the early administrations, and whose life will be a guaranty of his fidelity and fitness. A man in the mere sound of whose name even the most dishearten ed will take new courage, and all unanimously will say the Americans are indeed in earnest to restore the ancient purity of their Government.

Fellow Citizens: The undersigned, in addressing you, are not animated by the ambition to form or lead a new political party. Most of us have long been and still are warmly attached to their party associations. It would be most gratifying to us to see by party action candidates put forward whose character and record answer these requirements which the present circumstances render imperative. We earnestly hope and trust it will be so. We shall gladly follow such a lead, and make every effort in our power to render it successful. But while we are ready to accept any and every result of party action, we affirm that the moral reform of our public concern is infinitely superior in importance to the interests of any political party. Glad to promote that reform through party means, we shall not sist upon it at all events. Should party action fail, experience teaches us that the habitual submission of good citizens to a choice of evils presented to them by party organizations is one of the most prolific causes of corruption in our politics. The acquiescence by the people of the argument that one party may be bad still entitles it to the support of good men because the other party is still worse, will induce each to consider how bad it may safely be. It will strengthen in each the most unscrupulous element, and subject the will of the people to the subtle tyranny of an organization wielded by those who live by politics.

Break Party Tyranny.

To break that tyranny by a stern refusal to submit to such a choice of evils is the first beginning in the reform of our political life. Without this all other steps will prove unavailing. We shall sincerely rejoice to see the necessity of independent action avoided. We earnestly hope that the efforts to this end being made by the friends of reform within party lines will be crowned with success, and that the full expectation of the people may not be doomed to disappointment.

Indeed, we are confident if all those of our fellow citizens who in their hearts agree with what we have said will only take the courage openly to proclaim their convictions and purposes, such a manifestation alone would produce an effect sufficient to make nominations and an election inaugurating a better state of things. We therefore appeal to all good citizens who find their own sentiments expressed in this address, be they inside or outside of party lines, to organize in the respective districts and communicate with the Executive Committee appointed by this meeting, so that efficient co-operation may become possible. Let no effort be spared in bringing the influence of patriotic public opinion to bear upon those who in the coming year are to name and nominate party candidates, and then in any event let us be ready do to what the best interests of the republic demand. Our generation has to open the second century of our national life as the fathers opened the first. Theirs was the work of independence; ours is the work of reformation. The one is as vital now as the other was then. Now, as then, every true American must have courage to do his duty.

CARL SCHURZ, Missouri, Chairman.
MARTIN BRIMMER, Massachusetts.
L. P. S. GOSTER, Connecticut.
PARKE GODWIN, New York.
JOHN W. HOYT, Wisconsin.

Published by order of the Conference. Signed by Theodore Woolsey, President, and the Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The address was received with great applause, and without discussion unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Schurz, was then adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee be appointed by the chair, consisting of the present Business Committee, with power to add to their number at least one from each State in the Union, as far as practicable, and that this committee be directed to use all proper means to carry out the purposes indicated in the address to-day, and also to reconvene this conference or a larger meeting of a similar character if circumstances require.

Loud calls were made for Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and as he stood up to speak he was greeted with great applause. He said this conference differs from those that he had attended for past years. They only had a vague idea why they assembled, but our address, grand and magnificent, sets forth why we are here and what our objects are. Now, I will tell you what I want. I want political and financial reform, honest government and honest money. [Cheers.] There are two great political bodies in this country, with either of whom I can act cheerfully providing they nominate men who will suit my ideas and who will be above reproach. I belong to the floating or independent voters of the country. Among the Presidential candidates there is one whose name stands unblemished before the country to-day, and by nominating him the Republican party will gain the vote of every honest man, and that man is Secretary Bristow. [Applause.] The good old memories of the war are dying out, and the people cannot be frightened into supporting any candidate among the Democratic party. Also, there is one man skilled in political life, gentlemen, of well known character and high standing—Governor Tilden—whom, if they nominate, I will support as the next best thing to Bristow. [Cheers.] If good men are not nominated by either party, then we will put forward a candidate of our own. Thank heaven this is not a "hard cider" campaign, nor a singing nor a wood chopping campaign. In this Centinial year I only ask that I shall stand up and vote, and be counted.

Parke Godwin, ex-President Hopkins, Dorman B Eaton, Prof. W. G. Sumner and others also spoke in full sympathy with the address. Mr. Eaton offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that it is a wise policy and an imperative duty of any party seeking control of the Federal Government to declare itself in favor of systematic reform of the civil service, which would limit the excesses of party dominations.

Sidney Thomas, of Chicago, moved that the Conference recommend to the consideration of both parties and of the people of the country the name of Charles Francis Adams. [Applause.]

Mr. Eaton offered a substitute that the Conference make no Presidential nomination, and the substitute was adopted.

Mr. Schurz then moved that the Conference adjourn *sine die*, saying he hoped all would leave with the consciousness of having done something to make the national election of 1876 not unworthy the memories of the Centennial year. Adopted, and the Conference adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1876.

SENATE.

The Finance Question.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill to reduce the interest upon the public debt, provide for a safe and elastic currency, for the speedy appreciation of the value of Treasury notes and National bank notes to that of coin, and to guard against panics and inflation of bank credits, and the committee was discharged from further consideration.

The Elective Franchise.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments the Senate bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would call the bill up and ask the Senate to dispose of it.

Mr. MITCHELL spoke at some length upon the evil of Chinese immigration, when consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. Before a decision was reached the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Government Printing Office.

Mr. VANCE (Ohio), Chairman of the Committee on Printing, called up the report of that Committee on the Government Printing Office. He reviewed in detail the points as set forth in the report, and stated that for the last seven years the cost of Government printing amounted to $11,901,350, an average of a little over $1,700,000 a year. This was at least $500,000 a year more than it ought to have cost. He averred that if the printing had been let out under a properly guarded contract system, it could have been done at a saving of half a million dollars, leaving a fair profit to the contractors. He did not desire to charge the responsibility on any one. Perhaps this was one of those things that might have occurred anyhow, but in his judgment if the books had been regularly examined these overcharges and other irregularities could not have occurred.

Mr. RALLSTON made a minority report, taking the ground that the Congressional Printer was an officer of the Senate, and therefore not amenable to the jurisdiction of the House. The House had no more authority to inquire into the manner in which the Congressional Printer performed his duty than it had to inquire into the manner in which the Secretary or Sergeant-at-Arms of that body performed his duty. In his opinion, too, the testimony failed to show a case justifying any harsh criticism or condemnation of the Congressional Printer. In no instance had the Treasury been defrauded of one cent, and in no instance was it ever pretended that the printer or any friend of his profited one cent by any contract, business arrangement or transaction of his office. The witness relied upon to establish the charges against the printer had such a manifest interest in changing the policy of the Government with regard to its own printing and binding as to greatly diminish the weight of their testimony. He expressed the conviction that the majority of the committee had not only forgotten the primal object of the investigation, but had been largely influenced by a desire to reinstate Franklin Rives in the position even at a much higher salary than the Government was now paying. He expressed the belief that the present system should be adhered to as most economical, convenient and satisfactory.

Mr. SINGLETON, a member of the committee, supported the majority report, and said that he preferred three charges against the Congressional Printer: First, want of qualification and a total incapacity to fill the office; second, a gross and unpardonable negligence in the management of that office, and, third, corruption and fraud in the use of money of the United States. He proceeded to justify his charges by extracts from the testimony.

Mr. HOLMAN interrupted him to say that the Congressional Printer had not done one fraudulent thing, but was an honest man.

After some further remarks the discussion was closed and the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions reported by the Committee on Printing. The first vote was on a resolution directing the Speaker to certify to the proper authorities of the District of Columbia the testimony taken relating to the conduct of A. Clapp, Congressional Printer, to the end that he may be indicted and prosecuted. The resolution was adopted—yeas 137, nays 74—(a party vote.)

The next vote was on a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Congressional Priuter is an officer who may be impeached. It was adopted without division.

The third resolution, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to embody in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill sections changing the present system of Government printing, was recommitted to the committee.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the first resolution was modified so as to refer the testimony to the authorities of the district for proper action.

Post-office Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Postoffice appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. CANNON (Ills.), the section as to postmasters' compensations and as to box rents was modified so as to provide that at offices where boxes are not supplied and owned by the postmaster he shall at least receive seven hundred dollars per annum of the box rents if so much shall have been collected.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN the compensation to railroads for carrying the mails was fixed at five mills per linear foot when run at a speed not exceeding twenty-five miles per hour, and six mills when running at a rate of speed exceeding twenty-five miles.

Without proceeding further the committee rose and the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of an Ex-Deputy Marshal.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Seeley continued his testimony before the Louisiana committee this afternoon. As Deputy Marshal of Louisiana he arrested people on Morey's warrants, who were Democrats. He came to New York with documents to expose Morey, but Morey promised him one hundred and fifty dollars cash and gave him five notes for one hundred dollars each to give up the papers. This he did, but retained copies, and as Morey had not paid him he felt at liberty to expose him. Witness further testified that Collector Casey obtained for him a place in the New York custom house on the 2d of this month, and that he was still employed there. When it was ascertained that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House was in New York for the purpose of subpœnaing a witness, Mr. Souer, a member of the Legislature from Louisiana, wished to see him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. He met him, and Souer told him he had better go to Canada, and showed him a dispatch from Morey to Casey asking Casey to go to the Custom House and get him leave of absence.

Witness continued: Casey did go, and asked Sharpe if he would retain my place for me and allow my pay to continue while I went to Canada. Souer said he would give me one hundred and fifty dollars cash to go with, and fifty dollars per month while I was away. Sharp said he could not give leave of absence, but would give me the place when I returned. I did not agree to go. I said one hundred and fifty dollars was a small sum to leave the country with. I said if they would pay Morey's notes, amounting to three hundred dollars, and give five hundred more, I would go to Montreal. They were willing to try and obtain the three hundred for me, but would not pay the notes, and Souer kept trying to "bluff" me, saying if I testified I would get into the penitentiary, and I finally would not have anything more to do with him.

Dissatisfaction with the Pacific Mail Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A dispatch Victoria says yesterday in the House a resolution was passed requesting Governor Trask and the Dominion Government to inquire into the manner in which the mail contract between Victoria and San Francisco is performed by the Pacific Mail. Some dissatisfaction is expressed on account of steamers stopping at Esquimalt instead of Comstock, Victoria, that on the last trip the departure of the steamer City of Panama was postponed under false pretenses, and that they go round instead of remaining here forty-eight hours.

Powder Mill Explosion.

MADISON, N. J., May 16.—The Grant Powder Works at Drakesville exploded today, killing two persons and causing a loss of twelve thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Trouble in the Prussian Cabinet.

LONDON, May 17.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin reports that Herr Camphausen, Vice President of the Prussian Ministry and Minister of Finance, will tender his resignation in a few days, on account of differences with Bismarck.

Count Von Arnim's Case.

The same dispatch says ex-President Thiers has declared his readiness to appear as a witness in favor of Count Von Arnim if his health permits him to make the journey to Berlin.

Affairs in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—A correspondent per Quanz se China, April 17, says work is progressing by the English diver on the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamship Japan for the recovery of the treasures.

There are renewed assaults on native Christians in interior towns. Recent investigations show that during the Mohammedan rebellion in Yurnan one-half the population of the province was destroyed.

A report is current in diplomatic circles that the German agitation of the Anna affair is a pretext for the assembling of a large force to intimidate the Chinese Government into a revision of the German treaty.

A now due passenger steamboat was upset by a squall near Hong Kong on April 2d. Upwards of two hundred Chinese were drowned.

The United States ship Ashuelot, sailing from Shanghai to Hong Kong, struck a rock during a fog in the Hatian straits. She got off without serious damage.

The steamship Pelican, belonging to Chinese merchants, was seized by pirates, who were among the passengers, on April 24, while sailing from Saigon to Cambadia. The captain and fourteen others were murdered. Ten escaped with wounds. The ship was plundered and abandoned.

Affairs in western China are in great financial difficulty. Governor General Iso fixes the cost of the impending campaign near Kastigan at fifty million taels.

Preparing for Emergencies.

LONDON, May 17.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says it is rumored that the council of ambassadors at Constantinople has agreed to recommend that all diplomatic of foreign legations be sent on board men-of-war, in readiness to leave in case the danger continues.

The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, which was delayed since Friday, showing that the ambassadors and others believed an outbreak was then imminent. The ambassadors made a joint arrangement for the protection of their countrymen. All the legations had men under arms. The French landed sailors for the protection of steamers of the Messagiers Maratimes. The Russians armed 2,000 Montenegrins and the Austrians armed 1,500 Croats and the crews of the Austrian Lloyds steamers. The British fleet was telegraphed for to come to Besica Bay.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says the result of the conference is a resolution of the powers to ask the Sultan for additional guarantees for the execution of the reforms. These guarantees are adapted to the insurgent programme, and involve the confirmation by the Sultan of a superintending commission appointed by the powers. This scheme, if approved by the western powers, will be recommended to the Porte in a note. If the Porte makes the slightest objection the scheme will not be submitted to the insurgents, who will be requested to lay down their arms. An attempt to conclude an armistice will precede these negotiations. If the above project fails through in any of its successive shapes, a conference of all the powers will possibly be proposed.

MINOR ITEMS.

THE Mikado of Japan will shortly make a tour around the coast of Japan.

DERAISCHER'S appointment as Minister of the Interior of France is gazetted.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks, some of them quite severe, have occurred at Tekio, Japan.

GAVINI, a Bonapartist, has been elected to the French Chamber of Deputies from Corte, Corsica.

THE Japanese Government has declined to abolish the tax on passengers on foreign owned steamers.

AN embassy from Corea, consisting of seventy or eighty persons, is said to be *en route* for Yokohama.

THE American man-of-war Franklin sailed from Nice for Salonica yesterday with Rear Admiral Worden.

PRESS persecutions continue in Japan against the newspapers of the opposition, in spite of the representations of foreign ministers.

A SILVER mine is being worked in Japan with great success with foreign machinery. Large and fine buildings are erected in foreign style.

THE British Resident at Zanzibar has negotiated a treaty with the Sultan providing for the entire abolition of the slave trade under stringent rules.

PRINCE AUERSPEIG died from the wound he received in a duel at Prague with Count Kalowrat. The latter has been arrested and court martialed.

IN the preliminary competition at Dundalk for the selection of the Irish Centennial rifle team, the Dublin team beat the Belfast marksmen fifty-one points.

THE motion for amnesty was discussed by the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The Radicals advocated amnesty, and the Moderate Republicans opposed it.

DR. WAGNER, who acted for Japan in a similar capacity at Vienna, has been sent to the Philadelphia Exhibition to take note of anything which may be of service to Japan.

A DUEL has taken place in Vienna between the Marquis of Pallavicini and Count Kalnoky. The opponents were broad swords. Count Kalnoky was seriously wounded.

ADVICES from Salonica say the total number of arrests in connection with the outrage there have been fifty-four. A preliminary inquiry has commenced, and the excitement in the town is gradually subsiding.

THE United States steamer Saco, which left Japan for home on the 15th of April, returned again on the 18th, having discovered a leak which necessitated the use of both steam and hand pumps to keep her clear. She is now in the dock at Yokohama.

CHICAGO WHISKY TRIALS.

Ex-Superintendent of Police Rehm Turns State's Evidence and Implicates A. C. Hessing and Hon. J. D. Ward—$120,000 the Amount of Blood-Money.

CHICAGO, May 16.—In the Munn whisky trial, after a number of witnesses had been called, Jacob Rehm, ex-Superintendent of Police of the city, was called for the prosecution. Up to this point the testimony had been calculated not so much to implicate Munn directly as to show that large sums of money had been paid to Rehm, who turned them over to others. Rehm testified that the first money he received for illicit transactions was $500 from Mr. A. C. Hessing, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*. The distillers gradually adopted the plan of running crooked whisky, and Munn, Bridges, and other officials allowed it, and shared the profits. He had paid large amounts of money to Bridges, probably $40,000 to $45,000; paid no money recently to Munn; only once in 1875, when the payment was made in one thousand dollar bills; he always sent notice to distillers of intended visits from Government officers. On cross-examination, Rehm said he was first seduced into whisky stealing by A. C. Hessing. The witness proceeded to state how the case was presented to him by Hessing, and how the various distillers paid large amounts as election assessments. Of these, Rhem was the disburser. He paid to Hon. J. D. Ward, formerly Congressman, and during the crooked business United States District Attorney, $250,000. Hessing got a big share of this. Ward knew where this money came from. Witness received in all from $110,000 to $120,000 from the illicit distillers. Of this amount $20,000 had been used in politics.

A RIVER ACCIDENT.

A Mississippi River Tug Run Into and Sunk—Two Men Drowned.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A Dubuque special to the *Times* says last night, about ten o'clock, the Colossal, a large freight boat, ran into and sank the raft tug Enterprise, with twenty-two souls on board. The Enterprise sank in three minutes. The night was dark and a thunder storm was raging at the time. The passengers floated about on logs, boards, etc., some of them not being picked up till to-day. Two, named Owen Gordon, of Chicago, and Chas. Pinken, of Minnesota, were drowned.

REDUCING EXPENSES.

What May be Done in the War and Other Departments.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House of Representatives a report of the reductions from the estimates contained in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. In the estimates for recruiting, for contingencies of the Adjutant General's office, for Signal Service, for the pay and traveling and the several expenses of the army, and many other items no reduction is recommended. In the Quartermaster's Department, and in that of Ordnance the reductions are large, and in the Engineer's Department considerable. There is a reduction of a million of dollars in the estimates for the armament. The estimates for the Rock Island and Benecia arsenals as reduced will equal the demand for present uses, while large additional structures for prospective uses, which must hereafter be made, may be safely postponed to a future occasion. The reductions in the estimates for the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, for incidental expenses, for horses for cavalry and artillery, for army transportation, and for other items, will require retrenchment and economy in the office, but the Secretary thinks not greater than will be found practicable. The entire reduction from the Book of Estimates, to which the resolution of the House refers, is $5,607,605.

The Secretary says it seems important that the estimates for buildings for the State, War and Navy Departments should not be reduced. It will require the full amount to finish so much of the buildings as to afford a safe shelter for the valuable records of the War Department, which are now badly scattered, and in unsafe buildings. The proposed reduction does not apply to the fortification, river and harbor bills, which have passed the House.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

Women as Church Officers—No Tobacco for Deacons or Elders—Memorial Services.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—In the Methodist Conference to-day, a resolution that women be eligible to the office of leader, steward, exhorter and local preacher was referred; also a resolution advising annual conferences not to receive in full connection nor ordain any preacher to deacon's or elder's orders unless he abstain entirely from the use of tobacco.

The special order of the day, appropriate memorial services in honor of the memory of deceased officers and ministers of the church who died since the last General Conference, was taken up. After singing, Bishop Janes delivered an address, paying an eloquent and exalted tribute to the Christian life and eminent services of the late Bishop Thomas A. Morris, and also Rev. John Early. Bishop Harris made a missionary Bishop of Liberia. The services, which were of a most impressive and solemn character, were concluded by singing the hymn "There is a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign," in which the entire Conference and audience joined.

Bishop Janes, while speaking of his predecessor, Bishop Morris, and his parting with Bishop Roberts, could not suppress tears.

After adopting a resolution to proceed to the election of editors of the *Quarterly Review*, Sunday school books, Sunday papers and tracts and German papers to-morrow, and as soon thereafter as possible the election of book agents at New York, Cincinnati and Clyde steamers. The British and other editors, the Conference adjourned.

THE WAR OF RACES.

The Louisiana Troubles Discussed at a Cabinet Meeting—The Military Ordered to Preserve the Peace.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Cabinet session to-day was of nearly three hours' duration. The Louisiana difficulties were the chief topic of attention. All members of the Cabinet were present. A telegram from the Acting Governor of Louisiana to Governor Kellogg, who is now in this city, was read by the President, the purport of which was that serious disorders had broken out in East Feliana and other points, reciting his difficulty in securing the military authorities to prevent bloodshed, as well as his apprehensions that further disorders were probable. The Acting Governor also telegraphed that United States author

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 27½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113.

THE Centennial Commission claim to have full control over the restaurants on their grounds as to prices charged, and promise, on sufficient evidence being presented, to investigate and control them. Why not, with the specific statements of the press before them, investigate anyhow. Or, what is better, prescribe the tariff of charges, and have them printed and posted in plain sight.

THE illness of Cardinal ANTONELLI is considered critical, and likely to end in death. He occupies a suite of rooms in the Vatican, over those of the Pope, who visits him frequently. He has been Prime Minister to the Pope for over thirty years. His death will prove a severe loss. He is a man of indomitable will, of marked ability, and has been regarded as the real Pope these many years. Much anxiety exists in Papal circles over the probable termination of his disease.

A. G. RIDDLE, who seeks to defend the unassailed reputation of a deceased son-in-law, as against Mr. BLAINE, puts that reputation in a really disagreeable light. His letter calls out others, which plainly state that Mr. KNOWLTON, the person involved, told materially different stories of the same transaction,—and even what he told did not implicate Mr. BLAINE, as he merely witnessed the transfer of some bonds, the nature of which he did not understand, and amounts of which he told widely different stories about. Mr. RIDDLE gains nothing by such a defence.

FITZHUGH, the eminent Doorkeeper of the House, who is a "biger man than old GRANT," has been cordially invited to resign his position, but he declines the honor, and, badly harrassed and hardly worked as he is, thinks he will stick. He is not troubled with that sensitiveness that inclines him to mind the frowns of those who had so recently smiled so sweetly upon him. The income of his position is to him a rather important consideration, and that spanking team is very desirable. So he thinks he will stay. The time that is being made over his very candid and egotistic letter suggests that possibly there were several grains of truth in its references to members. The odd feature of the affair is the exceedingly bad record that is hunted against him, all of which should have been known before he was elected. He is a bad bird, but the letter he wrote was innocent enough, as a private communication, though amusing as viewed in the papers. Why rob him of his "bigness?" He is a representative genius.

THE accuser of Mr. BLAINE, a Mr. HARRISON, has now the satisfaction of knowing that his little story has been officially told, and that there is nothing in it. So far as he was concerned, all was hearsay; but the parties implicated as having said thus and so were on the stand and testified. A plain story disposes of all the suspicions of the gullible HARRISON. Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT rendered the Union Pacific Railroad services of extraordinary value, for which the company preferred to compensate him by an indirect rather than a direct method, in order that the regular salary allotted might not be changed on the books. Hence they bought certain stock of the Fort Smith road, owned and paid for by Colonel SCOTT, at an advance. Mr. BLAINE had nothing whatever to do with it, and the transaction with Colonel SCOTT was governed by the very proper motive of justly compensating him for valuable services. It seems HARRISON was not let into the secret, and, though a Government Director on the road, was either sufficiently gullible or corrupt to be led into assenting to what he professes to have believed to be a corrupt action. A full statement of the facts scorches him, and no one else.

THE Reform Conference gave forth, yesterday, an address, which contains a full and clear statement of the aims and purposes of those constituting the Conference. It is that the administration of the National Government must be reformed, and if this is assured by the regular party nominations, well; if not, we are left to infer that they will nominate a third candidate for the Presidency. The address points directly to BRISTOW as the choice of the Conference, as embodying the qualities required in a Presidential candidate. It is hard to guess, just at this moment, the effect of this movement on BRISTOW's chances, but we incline to the opinion that it will be injurious. We do not for a moment imagine that BRISTOW is a party to this enterprise, set up in his behalf, but the Republican Convention is not at all likely to be governed by the demands of a set of theorists who never did anything for the party, and who have generally been disturbing elements in it. The flings at BLAINE, while couched in general terms, are mean and unjust. It has been the policy of the House to insinuate against the honesty of others as well as BLAINE, but especially to strike at him. He has made, however, as clear a defence as has Mr. BRISTOW. Both are good men, and and there is no good reason why one should be commended and the other condemned. It was a fitting *finale* to the Conference for some one to nominate CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for President.

OF COURSE the *Leader* takes up the gauntlet, and defends, to the best of its poor ability, the Continental Sabbath, and orthodoxy of the Catholic Church. The term "orthodox" has never been closely defined. If it means the acceptance of the Divinity of Christ, the Roman Church is orthodox; but if the question of worshipping the Virgin Mary is taken into account, it is not orthodox,—as it teaches that which the orthodox Protestant churches do not accept as Scriptural and right. It was condemned as unscriptural in practice even in LUTHER's day. In writing in general terms, we do not seek that rigid nicety of expression, with reference to theological matters that the *Leader* aims at but has not the intelligence to compass. It is in error in classifying the Roman Catholic Church as orthodox, in the comprehensive sense of the term. Nor do the Protestant orthodox churches so recognize it. The term "orthodox" is usually applied to Protestant churches alone, and unorthodox, or heterodox, to professedly Protestant churches, which do not accept Christ's Divinity, or some other fundamental of Christian faith. The Roman Catholic Church stands by itself as utterly violating true Christian teaching and corrupt. It is not included even in so mild a term as "heterodox." Stronger terms are applied. As to the "representative" character of the leaders of the Saturday night meeting in Philadelphia, the less said of most of them the better. They do not rank in any circles in Philadelphia, where they live, as those to whom even moral questions could be safely submitted.

AS IS USUAL, the outburst in Louisiana has taken on the features of a bitter race struggle, in which the whites are hunting and murdering the blacks. The declaration that the colored people are the aggressors may be taken with many grains of allowance. In all former instances, it has proven that the whites first goaded the blacks to an outbreak, and then murdered them by scores. The first news of the Coushatta outrages of two years ago, were of this character. The shooting of TWITCHELL, and other outrages by the whites, of late, are, doubtless the real cause of the outrage purported to have been committed by the blacks. It is not like them to assault and murder persons who have done them no harm, and if it prove true that they murdered a white man, it affords no fair presumption that they were as a reason for their [illegible]. We will not palliate, or excuse, any act of wrong, on the part of the colored people of the South, if convinced that there are no palliating circumstances involved; but hitherto there have been no cases where the blacks were not simply driven to acts of resistance, and then slaughtered. The readiness of the whites to hunt the poor blacks to death, massacreing them, without the slightest reference to whether they were participants in any act of warfare on the whites, shows clearly the spirit that exists in certain parts of Louisiana and Mississippi. It is simply that of riot and murder, as a means of terrorizing the blacks into subservience to the White Leagues. General AUGUR, in our judgment, does not show a very enthusiastic zeal in the suppression of shameless disorders, although he has gone through the formality of referring the papers on the subject to Washington. The facts in this case of outrage should be fully ascertained, and vigorous measures resorted to, to bring criminal parties to condign punishment.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

In every deliberative body, there are more or less persons who entertain views of a radical type. There seems to have been an unusual number of these, elected to the present General Conference of the M. E. Church, and the fear is entertained that their impracticability may endanger the legislation of reforms, now sadly needed. The modification of the office of Presiding Elder, which is generally accepted as desirable, is jeopardized by the number of specific plans suggested, and earnestly insisted upon. The difficulty is to modify the method of appointment and workings of the office, and yet retain the co-ordinate relations now existing. Hitherto there has been a general unity of system in the workings of the Church constituting one of the most complete and powerful organizations on the earth. The bishops, with their appointees, the presiding elders or sub-deacons, and the pastors, with their appointees, the class-leaders, and the choice of stewards and trustees, constitute a chain of working power, all depending from the original link, the bishops, that has not its equal for simple and all-comprehensive unity and harmonious co-operation in any existing power except the papacy. Now, in this democratic age, it could not be otherwise than that the people should be jealous of this arbitrary power. While, in actual use, it is generally employed only after careful consultation, yet it is capable of being arbitrarily exercised. Hence the desire to make the elders elective, thus placing them under control of the annual Conferences. But it breaks up the unity of a general plan, which is the prevailing objection. The Presiding Elders, if elected, would represent the preachers, and might thus be expected to reflect their wishes and carry out their desires. If the extremes can be avoided, and a moderate course agreed upon, the elders will probably be elected hereafter.

Another disturbing question is what is called the color line. It includes the question of dividing the conferences into white and colored. There are several conferences at the South where the colored people are in the majority; but at the South, other than Methodist denominations provide for the whites and blacks separately, as to their religious instruction. The question is can the Methodists do differently? Can they, for example, compel whites to receive colored preachers? To this question there is but one answer. Nor have any succeeded, as yet, in establishing mixed congregations. At the South, it is a very troublesome question, while at the North it makes little difference, since the number of African members is very small, they having long since receded and formed the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and African Methodist Episcopal (Zion) Church. The question is, therefore, a difficult one from considerations of policy. The principal difficulty, however, lies in its relation to the political sentiments of the delegates. The prevailing policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been against any official recognition of color lines. Belonging to that political party which insists on equal civil rights and the abolition of all political distinctions between the races, the majority of the delegates feel that they dare not, to be consistent with their political antecedents, favor any ecclesiastical differences or distinctions. It is the legitimate consequence of the principle of political equality applied to church affairs. It carries with it, however, the issue of social equality, as church association approaches the social relation quite closely. Thus it is a very difficult problem, as applied to the General Conference, and the subject is likely to be disposed of by referring it to the Committee on Boundaries, who can make colored Conferences, just as they have heretofore made German and Scandinavian Conferences. But the radical element inclines to force the issue to a square vote, irrespective of results. The action on this question is naturally watched with intense solicitude, as it is of great importance both in church and political circles. Our view is that we should seek no violent changes, especially such as are repugnant to either party. The colored people do not seek these changes, as do some of the whites, who are carried away by over devotion to a certain consistency of principle and policy.

INNOCENTS IN POLITICS.

What may be termed the popular side of the "Independent" political performance has already been given to the public, and from it we are able to judge of the exact character of the movement, which is intended to reform the politics of the country. Just what the movement is, as to calibre and intent, appears more clearly in the doings and sayings of the several persons that have risen to the surface. They are gentlemen of excellent moral character and of well-meaning purposes, in the main. We do not doubt that they earnestly seek the well being of the country,—realizing, indeed, that they are missionaries to the political heathen who manage the Democratic and Republican parties. Their particular mission, however, is to the Republican party, not that it is the worse of the two, but that, being in power, is charged with corruption, as all parties in power are, and having a professed regard for moral principles, it must be driven to accept the exact views entertained by the missionaries. If it does not, a division is to be made by which the administration of the country may be turned over to the Democracy,—those saints of political orthodoxy, who as Samaritans to unrepentant rebels, would impoverish the North for the means to bind up the wounds of their fellow rebels at the South. We assume that more shrewdness will characterize the present movement than was manifested in that of four years ago. They then went, head and tail, square into the arms of the Democracy, and were so badly beaten, that they did not exactly understand what was the matter. We assume that this time, the Democracy will be smart enough to keep free from direct affiliations of that sort, and use their coadjutors as skirmishers to protect them from direct assault. We do not doubt that the Independents will take kindly to this arrangement, as it will enable them to do more harm to the Republican, and most good to the Democratic party. Rewards in such affiliations, are usually after considerations.

It will be noticed that the several speakers at the conference were ready to reiterate as true, the vague charges of such high-toned and virtuous journals as the New York *Sun*, but which have been hunted after in vain by the Democratic investigating committees. President WOOLSEY, for example, imagines that the country has been growing worse for eight or ten years past, when leading and strong men in our party are doing so badly. The President, if we remember correctly, has been or is associated with Yale, and Professor SILLMAN, who gave a good character to the Emma Mine, for $10,000 cash, and a contingent fee of as much more, if the character given should draw the English into the financial net. Of course, he had this little piece of rascality in mind, when making those remarks. CARL SCHURZ was, of course, delighted that he had so much of a crowd, this time, as it would enable him to launch his movement all the more strongly. Dr. OSGOOD, whose devotion to the abstractions of magazine literature has made of him a noble patriot, and a valuable helper to the Republican party, wants for President a man "intelligent, honest, capable, high-toned and fearless." Inasmuch as he expresses his satisfaction with GRANT, personally, and merely objects to his surroundings, we suppose we may add another descriptive adjective as necessary to Dr. OSGOOD's perfect President, and that is, "omniscient." He wants one who can discern the intents of the thoughts of men's hearts, and so discover their first inspirations toward rascality, under the temptations that beset them! How culpable, in Dr. OSGOOD's sight must Deity be, that he didn't so constitute ADAM that he should be proof against temptation! He "surrounded" himself with a weak, and ultimately bad, man! Mr. MCVEIGH, of Chicago, thought they were all set up for BRISTOW, and didn't like the nonsense of the "boy in politics," Dr. OSGOOD. Of course, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., was there. He is always on hand on such occasions, and, with SAMUEL BOWLES, admires his respected uncle. He was of the opinion that Mr. MCVEIGH had not yet sighted the bird that would, in due time be disclosed,—which was probably true. Dr. BACON wanted the national debt paid, without further ceremony, while WILLIAM WELSH, the great Indian Regenerator proposed to take the American people, and shake them over the bottomless pit,—just to wake them up a little.

Out of the entire list, two uttered sensible words. Professor SEELYE had the manliness to say that the cases of actual corruption were few, compared with the large list of office holders, but that we undoubtedly need a President above suspicion, who will appoint to offices for merit, and remove for cause,—exactly what President Grant tried to do. Colonel HIGGINSON, of Rhode Island, said a little stirring up would do our party good,—its excess of strength having made it careless.

The calibre of this movement may be fairly inferred by the remarks above noted. CARL SCHURZ is its master spirit. If it swings off from the Republican party, and maintains an apparent independence, it will do the Republican party harm, and necessitate a canvass of great power, to secure success. Had the effort, that has been concentrated on this movement been employed within the party, we fancy all that can be reasonably asked for would have been secured. The desire for and spirit of reform is strongly developed within the Republican party, and a reasonable movement, looking to some tangible good, would be amply sustained. But the employment of the reform cry as a mere cover to an effort to secure the nomination of a particular candidate, will not inspire sympathy or support. But an outside movement, manned by the innocents above named, aside from SCHURZ, FOSTER and one or two others, can only catch the malcontents. The leaders will organize the movement ably, we judge, and the innocents will furnish nonsensical clamor. Whether the ability and power of the organization will be neutralize by the clamor of the "Innocents in Politics," is just what remains to be seen.

A BLOW FOR HUMANITY.

A Noble Young Man's Work in Behalf of the Suffering People.

A young man whose countenance betrayed deep emotion went yesterday to the Police Headquarters, and, in a hoarse and hollow voice, asked for detectives for one. A guardian of the public peace having been indicated to him, he said to the official, in a tone which left no doubt of his earnestness! "Mister, I want to be arrested, remanded, held to the Grand Jury, found a true bill against, arraigned, assigned counsel, tried, convicted, sentenced, refused a new trial, and hanged." "Why so, Cap?" replied the unmoved officer, "Because,"—said his conscience-stricken interlocutor,—because I've killed a man." "Well?" continued the officer, with a faint show of interest, "that's all right; what did you kill him for?" "I will tell you the damning story of my guilt," said the man eagerly. "I had a happy home up on the Bowery, with garden-sass in the front-yard, and the blessed presence of children round my hearth. That house, sir, was frequented by (here a dark look of demoniac expression contorted his features in a momentary spasm) by men who——" "ah, who were after your wife?" said the detective delicately, out of respect for the man's too apparent grief; "and so the old woman's skipped out with him? Want the guilty pair arrested?" "No, no, no!" answered the man, "but there was one man with a little satchel under his arm that wanted to sell the patent double refined self-adjusting back-action rotary, revolving compensatory combined stove-lifter, key, spool-jack, corkscrew and potato masher, and after he had called every day for a few months, I just killed him and buried his corpse in the backyard. Send the flaming minister of justice with me, and I will find the remains; then drag me to the deepest dungeon beneath the Central Station moat, and feed me upon its loathsome vapors, and wash me in steep-down gulfs of liquid fire. The officer rose and, with the remark, "I keep house myself," wrung his hand, and said, "that's all right," and took him forth and narrated his simple and touching story to the multitude without. Three cheers were given for the hero, and it was resolved to run him for Mayor, if the Supreme court ordered a new election.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Quaker's Quietus.

A Quaker having married for his wife a member of the Church of England, was asked, after the ceremony, by the clergyman for his fee, which he said was a crown. The Quaker, astonished at the demand, said if he could be shown any text in Scripture which proved the fee was a crown he would give it, upon which the clergyman turned to the twelfth chapter of Proverbs, verse fourth, where it said, "A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband." "Thou art right," replied the Quaker, "in thy assertion; Solomon was a wise man. Here is thy money, which thou hast well and truly earned."

"Matter's Changes."

"Now," said the Professor, as he grew animated in the discussion, "all matter constantly changes. I have changed since taking my seat here. Every single moment in my body are tens of thousands of blood corpuscles smashed to pieces and forever destroyed." Senior in the back seat (in a voice expressive of deep wonder) —"Gosh!"

Who Can Do It.

It is difficult for a man who has spent most of Sunday morning in scouring the whitewash off his best coat, because his wife neglected to take care of it during the past four or five days of house-cleaning, to go to church wearing a peaceful expression of Christian hope and resignation upon his countenance.

Centennial Relic.

A gentleman living in this city has a pair of pantaloons which were worn by one of his ancestors a hundred years ago. They are made of home-spun cloth, except the seat, which is of thick leather. It is inferred from this that the original owner was a book agent.

WHO WROTE THE CANTATA?

Mr. Lanier's Plagiarism Exposed—The Centennial Cantata in Its Original Form.

To the Editor of the World:

SIR: *The World* is my oyster which I with my breakfast do open every morning. On doing so yesterday what was my surprise, pleasure and disgust to read in a conspicuous place that the author of the Centennial Cantata was a Georgia gentleman, perhaps a Georgia major. Why, sir, I wrote that! Alone I did it! Over it I expended many hundred feet of the 10 P. M. gas (lights being put out at that hour); its central ideas, its noble simplicity, its cogency of reading, its clearness of arrangement, all, all are mine.

I wrote the Centennial Cantata myself, and on the 22d of February last, when we entertained, as is our yearly custom, some very well-meaning people from without, I recited it. This can be proved by appealing to Pope Clement III., Bismarck, Paul Jones, the Great Mogul, the Doctor, or any one else who was present. The man who now claims its authorship was there, and I have no hesitation in saying that he stole it, and has now reproduced it as his, thinking that in my seclusion I would never detect the theft.

Permit me, sir, in this Centennial year to lay on the altar of our common country my cantata in its only original and authentic form, freed from the puerilities and garblings of the hireling jackdaw who would fain have strutted in its peacock plumage. How impudent the theft and how dull the thief appears from the very first couplet, where his capacious ear misled him to write "terraced height" for "terraced tight," and "nobler" for "wobblier," *i. e.*, more wobbly. The cantata opens in an all-night beer-saloon, thus:

From this hundred-terraced tight,
Eight more large with wobblier light
Ranges down the chandelier.
Drinkers smile and bootblacks peer—
"Shine?" they call; "Shine?" they call.
While old topers rise and fall
Yonder, where the boozy tramp,
Weltering in the sawdust damp,
Moves about the moveless base
Of the beer-kegs' resting place!

This naturally leads to the apostrophe to the Mayflower, the transition from the basso-relievo solo (I wrote the music also, which a man named Busley Duck claims as his) to the semi-chorus of soprano, being marked by a stately and florid effect of base-drums and bassoons:

Mayflower, Mayflower, slowly hither pitching,
Tossing Westward o'er you balking sea,
Those within with no interest in the kitchen,
Those without across thy bulwarks retching,
Gray-lipped basins from the cabin fetching,
No! It shall never be. *(Long chord and strong chord and a chord all together.)*
Jamestown, out of thee—
Plymouth, thee—thee, Albany
(That is, where you're going to be.)
Winter cries, You're a nice set!
Fever cries, You'd better get!
Hunger cries, They had, you bet!
Vengeance cries, That's the worst yet!

Mr. Lanier will thus be seen, omitted an important line. How utterly he ruined my fine passage about the things that were brought over in the Mayflower, judge for yourself:

Then old Chests and Casks of Things,
Teapots, Arm-chairs, Muffin-Rings,
Ghosts of Goods once purchased dear
From the blatant Auctioneer,
Bedticks, Breeches, Table-Cloths,
Tongued by lithe and poisoned Moths.

How much finer and more familiar than Mr. Lanier's lines beginning

Error, Terror, Rage and crime,

which reminded me inevitably of that childish verse that runs

Intra, mintra, cutra, cern,
how much finer, I say, is my quatrian:
Hoky, Poky, Winey, Wum,
All to gether on a bum,
Bellowed thus, with yell and cuss,
No-one! You can't fill us.
(Obligato of Shoe-horns)

[Hush!
Tongues of auditors whispering "Gush!"
Pens of editors writing "Slush!"
Like a spoon shot true to a plate of mush,
Dart through my verses, wade knee-deep in grust,
Pen, Ink and Paper, and Gaslight and Fuel;
Foiled in rhymes winning,
Soiled sheets rebeginning,
Write through the metronome sorer molest,
Write, when wild father-cats new-howl their best,
Write, and correct, and then pull down your vest.

Now, Praise to Whitney's basso voice,
Now, Praise to Duck's arrangement choice,
My Cen—ten-nial Cantata see,
It was; it is—but shouldn't be,
Not long, Good Angel, not too long,
Tip us from Heaven a man's own song.

The above was quite clear to me when I wrote it, though now it appears to me somehow to lack coherence and connection. I intended it to convey an idea of the difficulty of writing such things, and Mr. Lanier has admirably apprehended my lack of meaning. This is the man's own song. I am the man.

Long as thine Art shall keep Art's lines,
Long as thou'rt out thy Ma doth know,
Long as thy Science saits no mines,
Long as thy Eagle picks no Crow,
Long as thy Law imposes Fines,
And in default sends men below,
Bear Land of Peanuts and of Pines,
Thy Name shall shine, thy fame shall glow.

O, Reader, from this height of Rhyme my Sense get at,
In its large Signals each man's hand, shoots each man's hat,
Mid heaven unroll its cords, as clothes-lines are unfurled,
And wave the family's week's Washing to the World!

Such, sir, was my cantata in its native ferocity. Alas, how have the mighty fallen. I am yours, respectfully,

THE GRAND LAMA OF THIBET.

P. S.—Please excuse my innocent deception. I am not the Grand Lama of Thibet but (this in the strictest confidence). *Ne Vos non Vopia.*

PROFESSOR WATSON LAST ASTERIBL.
Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, May 12 1876.

EPISCOPALIAN CHARITY.

Anniversary Service of "The Church Home."

St. Peter's Episcopal Church was filled to repletion on Sunday evening last by a congregation gathered from the various Episcopal churches of the city, to participate in the anniversary service in behalf of this now well-known charitable institution, "The Church Home." The object of this institution is mainly to care for and educate orphan children, although several old ladies are now enjoying the comforts of a home there. How well the "Home" is realizing its intended character, may be seen by the reports read at the meeting, and which are published herewith.

After the singing of an evening hymn, "Saviour, Like a Shepherd Lead Us," by the children of the Home, a religious service, consisting of the usual evening prayer was conducted by Bishop Kerfoot, assisted by several clergy. Marked features of this service, however, were the special Psalms xxiii, xli, lxxxii, and special lessons, Isaiah xlix: 113—23, and Matthew xxv: 31-46. A very pointed and most practical sermon was then preached by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, of Trinity Church, from 1 Samuel xxiv: 24: "Neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which doth cost me nothing." At the business part of the meeting, which followed immediately afterward, the Board of Managers reported, among other matters of interest, as follows: Our inmates consist of sixty children and six aged persons, and we feel that we can say truly that the money intrusted to us is judiciously expended. We clothe, feed and educate each child at a cost of less than $100 per annum. Good health and contentment reign in the house, and all, both old and young, form as happy and united a household as can be found anywhere. The old ladies interest themselves in the children, and the work expected of them is done cheerfully and willingly. The kind and judicious management by the matron and teacher deserves to be commended by the Board. The health of the children has been so exceedingly good that during the year, with the exception of one case of scarlet fever, Dr. Pitcairn has always comes cheerfully when asked, has only been called upon to vaccinate all the children. Mr. Pitcairn has, as usual, furnished the omnibuses to bring the children to the services this evening. The friends of the institution are now specially called upon to interest themselves in the festival for the benefit of the Home to be held in June.

The Treasurer's report showed $5,648.18 as a total of receipts for the year ending May 1, 1876. Disbursements, $5,386.59, leaving a balance in the treasury at the present time of $261.59.

An election of Trustees for the coming year was then held. Messrs. John H. Shoberger, Felix B. Brunot and Chas. Knap being Trustees for life by the payment of $1,000 each to the Home, the following additional Trustees were elected: Messrs. Josiah King, Hill Burgwin, H. J. Lynch, Malcolm McLean, Daniel R. Smith, Wm. Metcalf, Wilson Miller and E. P. Jones.

The following Board of Managers were also re-elected for the coming year: Miss A. M. Scull, Miss Little, Miss Rakewell, Mrs. Beltzhoover, Mrs. John H. Shoenberger, Mrs. Jane Gorman, Mrs. Fred. Volz, Mrs. H. J. Lynch, Mrs. Judge McCandless, Mrs. John Chislett, Mrs. G. P. McLean, Mrs. Mary E. Childs, Mrs. Lavinia Harding, Mrs. Frank Bissell, Mrs. Matthew Graff, and Mrs. Amelia E. Wright.

The Homewood School Directors, Twenty-first ward, have elected the following teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, J. R. Baily. Assistants—Grammar department Miss Rosa Moore; Intermediate department Miss Kaufman; Primary department, Miss Bostwick and Mrs. McManus; substitute, Miss Wilson.

THE LITTLE FOLKS' JUBILEE.

A Pleasant Anniversary Occasion at the First Presbyterian Church Sunday School.

The anniversary exercises of the Sabbath Schools connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Rev. Dr. Swift pastor, took place on Sabbath afternoon, May 14, at 2 P. M. The large audience room of the church was filled to overflowing. Many turned away unable to gain admission. On the wall to the rear of the pulpit arranged on a graceful curve was the word "*Welcome.*" The letters were composed of evergreen, skillfully arranged and the word was suggestive of the cordial welcome which this church extends to all its visitors. The chandeliers, one on either side of the pulpit, were neatly trimmed with evergreens. At the base of one was 1825, the date of the organization of the school, and at the base of the other was 1876, making this occasion the fiftieth anniversary. The pulpit was profusely decorated with handsome plants and flowers, showing great taste, both in their selection and arrangement.

The exercises were of unusual interest, embracing singing and recitations of the Scripture by the schools, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. McCullough. The singing was conducted by a quartete choir, the music being fine and well adapted to the occasion. The recitations were well rendered by the various schools, (four in number), especially that by school No. 4 (asylum). The school is a large one, and composed of about an equal number of boys and girls, who alternated in reciting the verses of the 103 Psalm producing an effect which will not soon be forgotten by those whose privilege it was to hear them. The address of Dr. Wilson was one of the principal features of the occasion. He argued that the Sabbath school was the church engaged in the profoundest of all studies, the word of God. He urged the study of the Bible as a whole, not the New Testament to the exclusion of the Old, or of the Old to the exclusion of the New, but one unbroken subject from Genesis to Revelation. He spoke with his characteristic force and elegance of style and he was listened to with rapt attention by the vast audience, which seemed to regret when his remarks were concluded. He was followed by Dr. Swift, who in a few neat and well chosen remarks introduced Rev. Mr. McCullough as his substitute on this occasion. This gentleman spoke of the importance of little ones being engaged in working for Jesus, and illustrated his remarks by incidents which came under his own observation. His remarks were attentively listened to and produced a deep and lasting effect on the audience. He paid a well deserved tribute to Superintendent Dr. O. L. Miller, as being a live man to whose untiring efforts and energy much of the success of this occasion is due. The presence of Mr. J. S. Slagle, Superintendent of school No. 2 would have lent additional interest to the occasion, but he was providentially hindered from being present by the death of a relative. An earnest and powerful prayer was then offered by the pastor. After the singing of the doxology the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Wilson, and the audience retired having spent a pleasant, profitable afternoon, and wishing the school many returns of this joyous and happy occasion.

IN LUCK.

A Large Verdict in Favor of a Colored Lady School Teacher of this City.

In the U. S. District Court for the District of Arkansas, sitting last week at Little Rock, the case of Martha W. Mason vs. administrators of the estate of Elisha Worthington, deceased, was tried, and resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $12,000. Miss Mason had been for several years housekeeper and confidential servant of deceased, and the latter declining to make just remuneration—the suit was brought to recover wages, &c. The Hon. W. H. Sutton, of this city, who had long resided in Arkansas and held a judicial position in her State Courts, was personally familiar with the parties to the suit and brought and conducted the same for Miss Mason. The Little Rock papers say that no case ever tried in their courts, had been so well prepared as this; the Judges argument began at 2 and continued until 5 P. M., and was, after a recess, continued from 7 until 9 P. M.; the jury was then charged and at 11 P. M. brought in the verdict as stated. Miss Mason came to this city in 1874, and soon afterwards was engaged as a teacher in the Sherman grammar public schools under Prof. S. A. Neal, where she has been a most diligent and successful teacher. We congratulate her on the result of her suit, and her good fortune in securing Judge Sutton, at once a warm friend and an able advocate.

Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamers Bothnia, Maas and Kenilworth, at New York.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. R. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John D. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Fohlenbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIENOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
WM. J. SNODGRASS,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES M. PARKINSON,
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.
Sixth Legislative District.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. e15-d&8

FOR SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d&8

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

DYNAMITE!
OR,
GIANT POWDER.
Contractors and others engaged in blasting can receive all information respecting this powerful explosive, and have their orders filled by calling on or addressing
S. M. WUCKERSHAM,
124 First avenue, Pittsburgh,
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e83

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BROOM FACTORY
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NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
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DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fede
CHOICE LINES
AT PO
Dress Goods!
Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
BLACK SILKS,
Our Black Silk Department is replete in every grade and quality of the best manufactures, and are offered at very low prices. Also all the new and most desirable styles and colorings in Colored
DRESS SILKS,
At much less than former prices. Latest Paris novelties in Plain, Damasse Plaid and Striped Grenadines and Balzarines, in new
CLOTH SHADES
For promenade wear, at very low prices. A very elegant line of Silk and Satin Striped
HERNANIS,
All grades, at low prices. A very complete and beautiful line of new novelties in
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN
Dress Goods of every description. New Plaid Dress Goods, Damasse Check and Striped Dress Goods, Camel's Hair and Cashmere Spring Plaids; beautiful assortment Plaid
DEBEGES.
New Cloth Shades in Colored Cashmeres and Plain Dress Goods, at very low prices. The very best possible value in a full and complete assortment of New Black
CASHMERES
Bought at a heavy reduction from former prices, and offered at bargain prices.

Novelties Opened
THIS WEEK,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
FOR EVENING, MOUNTAIN
AND SEA SIDE WEAR:
Centennial Wraps,
Princess Wraps,
Saratoga Wraps,
Paris Opera Shawls,
Long India Shawls,
Silk Cardinal Capes.
FOR NECKWEAR.
Black Felled Scarfs,
Brussels Nett Scarfs,
Cashmere Nett Scarfs,
Guipure Scarfs,
Ecru Batiste Embroidered End Ties,
Colored Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
with Scolloped Edges,
Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
NEW PATTERNS IN
Black & Colored Brocade Silks.
Silk Parasols
With Canopy Top and Lace Trimming.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
With Handles of Newest Design.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
197 and 199
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
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1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
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SPRING PATTERNS
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The Best in the City.
Trees, Grape Vines, Plants,
A great stock, unsurpassed in quality and price.
SEED POTATOES.
The finest new varieties ever introduced. 1,000,000 Flowering and Bedding Plants. 18 Beautiful Plants for $1.10.
BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS.
At short notice, in any quantity, surpassed by none.
BIRDS, GOLD FISH, &c.
J. O. Slemmons, J. F. Grimes,
181 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield,
Proprietors of the celebrated Knox Farm Greenhouses and Nurseries.

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WEDNESDAY
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SEMPLE'S,
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POPULAR
Dress Goods!
We invite special attention to our lines of
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Complete in every grade, and at lower prices than offered in many years

FINANCIAL.

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Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1876.

A slightly improved activity was observable at the banks, as compared with Monday. The demand for discounts is still below the loaning capacity of the banks and yet all the really acceptable paper offered is promptly taken. There is an evident effort on the part of the business pubic to keep out of the banks, so far as discounts are concerned, as much as possible. On the other hand, the banks, while disposed to be fairly liberal, are conservative. In many instances the larger stockholders have instructed their banks to pay more attention to safety than to excessive dividends. Thus the banks, while liberal so far as they can safely be, are in good condition, as regards safety.

There is more activity in the real estate market, and large lots of land are being offered for sale, indicating a hopefulness, if not confidence, that the time has come for improved prices and readier sales. Fair sales have been made, and there is a clearer value to real estate than we have had for some time past.

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

West	112¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	122¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¾	10-40's	117¼
" 1864	—	Currency 6's	127
" 1865	114¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	118¾	10-40's coupons	118¾
5-20's 1867	121½		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	116¾	Toledo & Mississ'ppi	16¾
Erie	14¾	Union Pacific	62¾
I. C	97	Toledo & Wabash	2¾
C. C. & I. C	45¾	Harlem	138½
St. Paul Com	37¾	Adams Express	110¾
Do. Pref	62½	Wells, Fargo & Co	62½
Michigan Southern	84¾	U. S. Express	71
Do. Central	47¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	87½
Fort Wayne	150	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	89½	Mariposa	—
Rock Island	105¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	14¾
Cleve. & Pittsb	126½	Panama	119½
Pacific Mail	20¾	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union	86¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R (S)	62¾	Cens. Trans (S)	47¾
Reading (S)	44¾	Kimpire Co. (A)	52
U. Cos., or N. J. (B)	134¾	A. V. R. R (B)	100¾
Oil Creek (A)	10	C. & A. R. R. (S)	74¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	58	A. V., Incomes (A)	—
N. Pacific (S)	15		

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Christain Haber to Christina Herring, April 18, 1876; two lots on Harriet street, Allegheny.....$900
Thomas Cowan to George Cowan, May 8, 1876; lot in Sedgwick borough.....$—
Wm. J. Trimble to John Phillips, trustee, April 15, 1876; lot on Market street, Allegheny...$6,196
James Worcester et ux. to Mary Worcester, May 1, 1876; lot on Rural avenue, Twenty-first ward, city.....$250
Thomas Maple et ux. to Benjamin McLain, March 6, 1876; three lots on Maple avenue, Thirty-first ward, city.....$600
Wm. M. Iverson et ux. and Libbence Huf et ux. to J. Jacob Brose, March 28, 1876; lot on Ella street, Sixteenth ward, city.....$2,600
Libbence Huf et ux. to J. Jacob Brose, April 28, 1876; lot on Ella street, Sixteenth ward, city.....$650
Wm. M. McCombs et ux. to James Brown, January 28, 1876; lot on Joel's lane, Thirty-second ward, city.....$1,100
Laura A. Lavey et ux. to George Bollman, November 13, 1868; two lots on Clay street, Sharpsburg.....$1,400
E. Richard Benthner et ux. to E. W. Benthner, January 21, 1876; two lots on Mary street, Shaler township.....$8,000
J. W. Guy et ux. to Martin Tracy, March, 19, 1876; twenty-two acres in Findley township.....$2,400
Dr. A. M. Barr et ux. to Mrs. Conigunda McKee, May 3, 1876; lot on Roup street, Twenty-second ward, city.....$6,000
Christian M. Weland to John Richter, March 25, 1876; lot on Hope street, Reserve township.....$150
John Richter et ux. to Rosina Richter, March 28, 1876; lot on Hope street, Reserve township.....$150
Richard Dietrick and Catharine Babinger, administratrix of Philip Babinger, deceased, to John Weiß, Jr., May 8, 1876; lot on Sarah street, Twenty-fourth ward, city.....$2,205
Wm. H. Emrick et al. to Adam Strobel, May 13, 1876; 55 acres 133 perches in Washington township.....$2,500
Joseph Caulfield et ux. to Lawrence Mangan, April 26, 1876; two lots on Prebie avenue, Allegheny.....$2,900
Curtis H. Hayes et ux. to W. B. Hays, Jr., May 12, 1876; interest of makers in all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of Wm. B. Hays, Sr., deceased, wherever they may be found.....$40,000
Alex. H. Miller, trustee, to Curtis H. Hays, May 9, 1876; all the lands, tenements, &c., of Wm. B. Hays, deceased, wherever they may be found. Nom.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1876.

Money closed easy at 3; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $283,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $483,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling 488½@489¾. Gold is steady at 112¾@112¾. Loans were made flat, and 1@2 for carrying. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were dull and firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and featureless, except for coal road shares, which are weak and lower. The transactions aggregated only 41,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,400 Western Union, 4,000 Erie, and 14,000 Lake Shore.

*Government*s.—United States coupons of 1881, 122¾; 5-20s of '65, 114¾; do '65 new, 117¾; do of '67, 121; do of '68, 122½; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 127.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 42¾; do. new, 41¾; Virginia new, 31; do. old, 31; Missouri sixes, 100¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 86½; Quicksilver, 15; do preferred, 20¾; Pacific Mail, 20¾; Mariposa, 6¾; do preferred, 9¾; Adams Express, 110½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 87¾; American Express, 62¾; United States Express, 79; New York Central, 116¾; Erie, 14¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 138½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 118½; Union Pacific stock, 62¾; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 95½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern common, 40; do preferred, 59¾; C. C. & I., 45; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 37¾; do. preferred, 64; New Jersey Central, 92¾; Toledo & Wabash, 102½; do. preferred, 102; Fort Wayne, 149½; Illinois Central, 111½; Chicago & Alton, 98; do. preferred, 104¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 17½; Missouri Pacific, 113; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 118½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14¾; Central Pacific bonds, 108½; Union Pacific, 105¾; Union Pacific Land Grant, 99¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90¼.

LONDON, May 16.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3@3⅛, being ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: 96 5-16 5-20s of '65, 104¾; do of '67, 109⅝; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 93; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 21½.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes 106f 22½c.

FRANKFORT, May 16.—United States new fives, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 16, 1876.

A New York exchange, in commenting on the business outlook, says: Under the inspiring influences of the Centennial and a foretaste of summer weather, a cheerful feeling has been developed in business circles since this day week, and though this has not been attended by any signal increase in the volume of transactions, it is a gain to get rid of whatever savors of depression, even in appearance. There is no lack of country buyers in town, chiefly from the west and south-west. The south and New England are but indifferently represented, but as the season advances no doubt both will do better. A prominent and agreeable feature of our foreign trade is the increase of grain shipments, stimulated by cheap railroad transportation from the west and the more favorable (to shippers) tenor of foreign advices. With a few exceptions, however, other leading staples have been comparatively inactive.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and the season is about over; good to choice fruit selling at $2a3 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—60a65c.

BEANS—Selling at $1.10a1.12 ₱ bush. for prime navies to the trade, and $1.20a1.25 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—Continues to come forward freely, and while there has been no quotable change since the date of our last report the market is weak and the tendency downward. Sales at 20a22c for prime to choice rolls; 24a25 for extra do, and 18a20c for prime solid packed.

BROOM CORN—In moderate demand for choice brush only. We hear of no large lots moving. Short brush dull; sales of choice hurl at 8¼a10¾c; choice brush that will work up, 5a6¾, according to quality; medium grades in small lots, 5¾a7½c; small lots of inferior going at most any price they will bring.

CRANBERRIES—$14a15 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE.—Prime new in fair demand and steady at 15¾a16c in a jobbing way; prime old New York, 14½a15c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a moderate demand for apples, with sales at 5a10½c, as to quality. Peaches dull—prime halves scarce and firmer; 11½a12¾c; peeled Peaches dull; 18a19c. But little choice fruit here.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and but for the diminished receipts prices would doubtless go still lower; quoted at 12a13c.

FLOUR—Spring wheats are firmer, in sympathy with the sharp advance in spring wheat, but otherwise unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; ambers, $7,25a7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process $8,75a8,50. Rye Flour, $4,75a5.

GRAIN—The advices from Chicago reporting an advance of 8a9 ₱ bu. on Wheat was not without its influence, although dealers here look upon it as a bull movement, hence do not expect the advance to be maintained any length of time; the fact is, there is nothing in the general position of the market—either present or prospective—to justify it. We continue former quotations; $1,21a1,22 for good to prime red, and $1,20a1,23 for do. white. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; mixed, 39a40; do white, 41a42c. There has been little or no change in prices since the first of the year. Shelled Corn is dull, but unchanged; good Ohio and Indiana 57a59c on track; Kansas and Missouri, 62a63c, free in elevator. Ear Corn 56a55c. Rye lower; 78a80.

GROCERIES—Trade in grocery circles has fallen off somewhat recently, and the leading staples present no new or important features to which reference has not already been made in these columns.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	65	N.O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demarara	60@65

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	10¾	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	9¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9
Standard A	10¾		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	22¾	R. Rio, lb pkgs	17a27½
Prime Rio	21¾@22	R. Rio, loose	20¾a27
Good Rio	20¾@21¾	Roasted Java	33
Old Gov. Java	34		

HAY—Baled is reported dull, with the supply accumulating; No 1 Timothy, $17a18; No. 2 do, $14a15.

MILL FEED—Bran, sacks included, $15¼a16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings, $20a22; and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Market is again weaker in tone, but no change to note in prices. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	13	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¾	Do. half barrels	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. buckets	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use, in tres	14¾
Do. new	13	Do ¼ bbls	14¾
Rib Sides	9¾	Do ½ bbls	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Rib Sides	12	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib Sides	12	Do. 2 lb pails	16¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22,75	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Cut	22,75	Ham Sausage	9

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but there has been no change in prices since the date of our last review. Selling by the wagon load to hucksters and storekeepers at 30a35c ₱ bu, and in a retail way at 35a40. There are very few buyers for more than a wagon load, and while prices are lower than they have been for a number of years, the prospect is not very favorable for an advance, as the supply still remaining in first hands is known to be large.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ℔ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing and the season is about over. Clover Seed is quotable at $9,75 a10 ₱ bu. Timothy Seed, $2,75a3.

TALLOW—Steady at 8a8¼c ₱ ℔ for prime country rendered, and 8¾a9¼c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 16, 1876.

The Crude market was firm and prices higher. United, Union and Conduit certificates quoted at 94,95, and immediate shipment, $1,20. Refined firm but quiet; Philadelphia and Baltimore delivery, 14 cents, equal to about 10¾ cents on cars here. The Jas. Jackson starts for Huntington to-morrow with some 5,500 bbls, destined for Richmond.

The New York *Shipping List* says, respecting the new demand to the seaboard: It will be seen, by reference to our freight report, that three vessels have been chartered to load refined petroleum at Richmond, Va., for continental and Baltic ports, which is an entire new feature of that trade. Oil has already been shipped to Richmond from Pittsburgh by rail and water, at lower rates than are charged by the pool lines. Whether the diversion will continue or not will presumably depend upon the transportation charges by the regular lines. The rates of freight from Richmond to Europe are not essentially different from those charged from the other ports. The towage charges up and down the James River are 40 cents ₱ register ton, but this is offset by the merely nominal stevedore and other charges at Richmond.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged —countries, $1,15; city make, $1,20a1,25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central o w	484
J. L. McKeag	Central o w	279
J. Bushnell	Aladdin o w	482
J. Bushnell	Model o w	800
S. Craig	Star o w	85
Total		2,645

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee	Bbls.
J. A. McKee & Sons	Warden F. & Co	Balt 55
Livingston Bros	J. W. Eisler	Bal 50
Total		105

The Spring Hog Crop.

The St. Louis *Live Stock Reporter* of May 4 says: We have made some diligent inquiry among stock men doing business here as to the condition of the spring hog crop in their respective territories. In Illinois the crop is reported light, and many hogs dying of the cholera. This is especially the case in the middle counties, where the loss is reported is very heavy. Since grass has come up we learn the disease has somewhat abated, yet farmers are complaining. In Missouri the cholera is not quite so bad, though the cry of short crop reaches us from all quarters of the State. Some of the old stock counties in Northern and Central Missouri have a fair crop, but in the Southern and South-western counties there are said to be very few hogs. From Kansas the reports are to the effect that the crop will be light, though farmers are so far, in that State, have escaped cholera, and the number of hogs to come to market this spring will be fully as large. If not larger, than last year. Nebraska is reported to be full of hogs, and in a healthy condition. Iowa also has a large crop. Some few counties complain of cholera, though it has been of a milder type than in Illinois, or the Iowa farmers are less given to grumbling than their Illinois neighbors. The indications all point to a light run of hogs for the May and June markets, yet this is a large country, and there is an old adage, 'plenty of corn, plenty of hogs,' and the corn crop throughout the West last year was a most abundant one. Hogs, too, are a prolific animal and propagate wonderfully fast, and even should the receipts for May and June be light, the prospect for good receipts a little further on in the summer is very good.

New York Broadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

Favo red by the later foreign advices and the resulting call for supplies for shipments, in good part for the Continent, the week closes on a generally firmer and more satisfactory market for flour and grain, though wheat slackened up a little to-day on a slow trade. Receivers view the future rather more hopefully, and show less eagerness to pace their holdings at current rates. The recent rapid absorption of ocean freight accommodation suited to this interest, has rendered room for early use difficult to obtain even at the stronger rates now ruling. This circumstance forms a serious impediment to the prompt execution of foreign orders. Several vessels have been lately placed on berth for British and Continental ports, particularly for German ports, and have had their room contracted for very readily at improving figures. The first flush of the canal arrivals made its impression on the course of trade during the past few days. No very large additions of this cargo to the stocks here are looked for until the lake grafic shall have been fully and vigorously resumed for the season and the accumulated reserves at the Northwestern shipping points shall fairly begun to move Eastward. The latest reports show an aggregate of grain now actually on the canals of barely three-fourths of a million bushels, about half of which consist of wheat. On to-day's markets, wheat was a trifle easier, though not decidedly lower, on restricted dealings. Corn was in exceptionally brisk request and generally a trifle dearer. Oats also active and favorlag sellers. Rye steady and in a good export demand. Flour less freely dealt in, partly owing to the somewhat higher figures.—*Bulletin*.

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: There are few items of interest to note in the progress of summer packing. The receipts of hogs have not been quite so large, and prices during the middle of the week were somewhat lower, but the reduction was partially recovered again near the close. At the present time there are 12 to 14 houses engaged in slaughtering and packing meats, mainly of the cuts suitable for the export trade. The quality of the hogs is generally reported better, and packers experience little difficulty in obtaining suitable lots. The packing at this point since the close of the regular season is estimated at 275,000 to 300,000 hogs, and the opinion is gaining ground that the aggregate packing during the summer will reach that of last summer. At other points packing is progressing favorably—in some places it exceled that of last year.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The wholesale market was again quiet. Only about half a dozen cargoes were at the docks, and there was very little inquiry, the attendance of buyers being unusually light. Two cargoes of Manistee joists and scantling were sold at $8. Inch stuff was easy at $9,50a11,50 and lath at $1,37½. Shingles were nominal at $2a2,25.

At the yards trade is slack, but shows some signs of reviving. Letters and orders are coming in, and it is thought the demand will be good as soon as the farmers can take a respite from their field labors. The inside price for clear siding is $17,00, and the outside for dry fencing $12; otherwise there were no changes in prices.

Chicago Seed Market.

This market continues to rule very dull, and a general feeling of weakness was developed. For both timothy and clover prices were easier. Sales of the former were made at $2,40a2,70 for common to prime. Clover was offered at $6,75 for prime medium, but $6,50 was the best bid. Flax was slow sale, particularly low grades; quotations range at $1 at,35 for common to prime. Hungarian and millet were in good supply, and the offerings consisted mainly of comm on grades, for which no bids could be obtained; good to prime lots sold at 42a46c.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co	4	J. W. Porter m'f'r	1
Totten & Co	m	Caughey & H m	3
W. J. Hammond	sl		4
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

E. T. S. Wks	m	Byers McC & Co	1
Lucy Fur	m	Carnegie & Co	m 1
Nimick & Co	b	Rowen & Sb	7
Total			23

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur	o	Shoen'r B. & Co	o 7
Brown & Co	o	J. McDermott	s 1
Lewis O. & P	o		7
Total			34

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S. Co	m	Nimick & Co	p 2
Chess S. & Co	m	Byers McC & Co	m 1
Carnegie & Co	m	Maloney & L	ri 2
Lewis O. & P	s		1
Total			29

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 16, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower; active; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,06¼ spot; $1,06⅛ seller June; $1,07 seller July; No. 3 96c; rejected 86c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 48¾c spot; 48c seller May; 46¾c bid seller June; 47c seller July; rejected 42c. Oats firm; No. 2 31½c spot; 31¾c seller July. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm; 68@69c spot; 58¾c seller June.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $20,80@20,85 spot or seller June; $21,05 seller July. Lard quiet and steady; $12,40 spot; $12,52½ seller July. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1,07½.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1,06⅝ June; $1,06¾ July. Corn lower; 46@46¼c June; 46¾c July. Oats easy; 30¾c June. Pork lower; $20,72½ June; $20,92½ July. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Flour firmer: receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,15@4,40; common to good $5,05@5,35; good to choice $5,40@5,75; white wheat extra $5,75@6,25; extra Ohio $5,05@7,00; St. Louis $5,25@9. Rye flour and Corn meal steady and unchanged. Wheat in moderate export and home trade demand; receipts 177,000 bushels; white Michigan $1,48; No. 2 Chicago $1,22; No. 3 $1,12; No. 2 Milwaukee old in store $1,23; No. 2 $1,14. Rye quiet and steady; State 90@93c. Barley steady at 92c. Malt: No. 1 Canada extra choice 84c. Corn fairly active and unchanged; receipts 70,000 bush. Oats firm; receipts 67,000 bush; western mixed and State 44@44c. Hay firm; shipping 80c. Hops steady. Coffee, Molasses and Sugar steady and unchanged. Rice firm: Louisiana 6@6¾c; Carolina 6@6¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 14¾c; cases 18¾@21c. Turpentine heavy at 34¾c. Rosin steady at $1,70@1,75. Eggs firm; western 13¾@14¾c. Pork firm at $21,25@21,50. Beef quiet. Pickled hams 11c. Lard quiet; western middles 11¾c; city 12c. Lard quiet and steady; prime steam $12,80@12,85. Butter steady; new western 16@20c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Flour firm; extra $4,25@4,75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5,37½@6,50. Wheat in limited request; Pennsylvania red $1,46@1,48; amber $1,49@1,52; white $1,54@1,60. Rye 85@86c. Corn firm; yellow 62c; mixed 60@61c; sail 61c; steamer 58@58½c. Oats firm; white 42@46c; mixed 35@38c. Whisky west-ern $1,12. Provisions firmer; crude 10¾@10¾c; refined 14c. Clover seed 16@17c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extras 24@26c; firsts 20@22c; western extras 20@22c; firsts 24@27c. Cheese steady at 12@12½c. Eggs firm at 15@16c.

Foreign.

LONDON, May 16.—Refined petroleum 10¾@11¼d.

ANTWERP, May 16.—Refined petroleum 27¾f.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cotton steadier at 5½@5 5-32d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 6,400 American. Wheat: receipts for three days 17,000 qrs., including 7,000 American; California white wheat average 9s 3@9s 10d; Club 9s 10d@10s 4d. Flour 22@23s. Corn 26@28s. Peas 36s. Provisions steady. Beef 85s. Cheese 56s. Lard 53¾s. Refined petroleum 11¾d; spirits 7¾@7¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Cotton dull at 11¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: $1,16@1,20. Corn firm at 52@53c. Oats dull at 36@42c. Rye firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $21,25. Lard: steam offered at 12¾c, with no buyers; kettle 13@13¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib 10¾c; clear 11@11¼c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 8¾, 11¾@12¼c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,07.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 16.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,29¾; No. 1 white Michigan $1,33; No. 2 $1,24; extra white Michigan $1,38¾; amber held at $1,42; No. 2 red $1,17. Corn firm for spot; futures quiet; high mixed 54¾c offered; seller May 54¾c; low mixed 52c; damaged 46c. Oats firm; No. 2 35¾c; Michigan 36¾c.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 16.—Flour firm; western superfine $4,00@4,25; common extras $4,75@5; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5@7; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@7; Illinois $6,00@6,50; St. Louis $6,25@9; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin $7,25@9,75. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 62@63c. Oats steady; mixed and No. 2 white 45@49c; rejected 42@46c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened unsettled and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,14; hard $1,22¾; No. 2 $1,07¾; No. 3 97¾c. Corn weak; No. 2 higher at 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 32¾c. Rye quiet and firm; No. 1 78c. Barley neglected; No. 2 spring 85¾c; No. 3 81¾c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Cotton, flour and grain dull and nominally unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork dull at $21,50. Lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats: no sales. Bacon steady at 8¾, 11¾@12¼c. Bran lower at 55@55c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Cotton dull at 11¾c; sales of 200 bales; receipts 125 bales; shipments 285 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 50@57c. Oats firm at 48@52c. Lard dull at 13¼@14¼c. Bulk meats firm at 9, 11¾@12¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,15 @1,28. Corn firm at 48@50c. Oats firm at 37@40c. Rye firm at 72c. Provisions: only jobbing trade. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,07.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Petroleum very firm; S. W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 test 11¾c; in car lots, cash.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 16.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,29. Corn dull; new 60c. Barley: No. 2 Canada held at 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Markets quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, May 16.—Cattle: receipts 1,360 head; total for the week 9,385 head; market slow and quality medium; sales of only 65 cars, at 5@5¼c decline from last week. Sheep and lambs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 4,400; market fairly active at 5@5¼c advance; all offerings sold. Hogs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 6,300 head; market active; Yorkers sold at $7,20@7,40; heavy $7,40@7,60; selected $7,25; to day only 1 car load sale, which were disposed of, Yorkers and heavy selling at $7,45; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Cattle: receipts 4,700 head; market dull, weak and about 10@15c lower; cows and heifers 2@3c less; bulls 50@75c; light steers 3¾@4c; feeders 4@4½c; fair to good shipping 4¾@4¾c; best 4@5½c; shipments 1,340. Hogs: receipts 16,000 head; market opened active and closed quiet and weaker; packing sold at $7,10@7,15; shipping $6,95@7,15; Philadelphias $7,10@7,30; shipments 2,000 head. Sheep: receipts 500 head; shorn 4@5c; wooled 5@6½c.

WATERTOWN, May 16.—Cattle: receipts 136 head; western dull and a fraction lower; quality good; choice at $6,75; extra $6@6,50; first quality $5,75@5,90; second $5,75; third $4,75@5,50. Sheep: receipts 3,340 head; prices steady; sales of yearlings in lots at $2@3,50 each; extra $4@5,50 for from 4¼ to 5c per pound; sheared $4@4,50.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $6,50@6,75; bacon $6,60@7; butchers $6,75@7,15. Cattle firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Hogs quiet; common to good light $6,40@7,25; fair to medium heavy $7,-@7,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 850 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Business was quiet with domestic commission houses, and the cotton goods market was unsettled by auctions that sold 4,000 packages of domestics will be sold at auction on Tuesday next. Heavy cassimeres and overcoatings were in fair demand by clothiers. Foreign goods are dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton steady at 12 9-16@12¾c; futures steady; May 12 5-32@12 7-32c; June 12 25-32@12 7-32c; July 12¾c; August 12¾c; September 12¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—21 box chimneys, 1 bbl do, J. Lindsay & Co; 22 bdls p lumber, C. Preller; 61 sks d glue scraps, A. Rand; 2 bdls wood, Thompson & Co; 1 bx do, J. Gillespie & Co; 1 do shoes, T. F. Scott & Co; 2 bxs brushes, Lindsay & S; 1 bx steel, Brown & C; 5 trces hams, Wait, L. & Co; 22 bdls s seasks, S. Hare & Son; 2 hhds shoulders, Watt, L. & Co; 17 sks rags, 2 bdls eggs, Wilbert & W; 10 bbls eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 bx g ware, J. F. Smith Son & Co; 8 sks flour, H. M. Bole; 9 beef hides green, 1 bdle calf do, Mc Kann; 5 bbls whisky, E. Wormser & Son; 25 trces shoulders, W. B. Hays & Son; 10 trces bacon, Walker, Dunlevey & Co; 5 ⅛ bxs tobacco, Atwell & Co; 12 rads do, H. Voskamp; 2 bdls d beds, 1 bundle sides, 2 do slats, E Edmundson & Son; 11 bxs, Hall's S. & L. Co; 1 bxt h ware, Falconbridge & Co; 6 bdls sliders, J. M. Irwin; 7 bales b corn, 100 bbls flour, Watt, L. & Co; 3 doz chairs, 1⅛ do rockers, N. Whiting & Co; 1 bbl d apples, J. S. Dilworth; 1 g stone, J. W. Oswell & Co; 7 sks rags, A. McClure & Co; 10 trces b bacon, R. Owens & Co; 2 bdls wheels, J. McWhinney & Co; 2 bxs g ware, Mitchell & Co; 2 cars hay, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do, 21 bales do, W. G. Miller, 10 trcs beans.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—118 cars coal, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 20 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 6 do, A. V. R. R; 1 do, J. Rhoads & Co; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 2 do lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake I. Co; 2 do lumber, J. McKay; 1 do, A. L. Shafer; 2 do, Read, F. & Co; 1 do, W. T. Mulholland; 1 do, A. Lewis; 1 do, E. Dewis; 2 do, Mellon Bros; 1 do, W. R. Campbell & Son; 1 car paper, G. Dilworth & Co; 1 do f brick, Cleveland Rolling Mill; 1 do h goods, J. W. Erwin; 4 do iron, Wrought Iron B Co; 1 do, Baily, L. & Co; 1 do lumber, Edgar T. S. W; 2 do r oil, Citizens O. W; 200 bxs starch, Arbuckles & Co; 20 do, S. Eadsy Jr & Co; 130 do, W. C. Jenkins; 35 do, W. Cooper & Co; 35 do, Watt L. & Co; 60 do, Luebbe Bros; 1 do trees, McCall & S; 24 c pumps, 5 force pumps, 5 well augers, Weidin & K; 6 doz hats, 10 l rods, 3 b books, 35 o cans, 3 lantern frames, 24 picks, 12 picks claw bar, 24 steel bars 1 gauge, S. H. Jackson; 1 bx mdse, J. G Dilleburt; 1 bx drugs, 3 bxs g ware, J. Fleuing; 18 sks rags McGeoughan & S; 3 bales flannel, D. Gregg & Co; 1 pump, G. W. Glass.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—40 cases tobacco, S. Ewart & Co; 40 do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car pig lead, Bailey, F. & Co; 1 do, Hazell, C. W. Hazell; 4 do, T. C. Jenkins, 1 do, Watt, L. & Co; 1 do lard, R. Orenstein; 1 do, Jones, J. N. Straub & Co; 26 cases tobacco, J. N. Styne; 5 cases syrup, J. A. Renshaw; 10 do, Voigt, M. & Co; 60 bbls flour, J. Lockhart; 1 car mat lard, E. H. Myers & Co; 2 cars flour, Robert & S; 1 do, Schomaker & Co; 1 do wheat, Bennett, S. & Co; 9 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth & Co; 2 bbls spirits, W. H. Holmes; 80 pkgs tobacco, R. Jenkinson; 35 do crackers, Kramer & V; 40 do flat, W. Cooper & Co; 5 do liquor, E. Wormser & Son; 1 car potatoes, Hulett & Bro; 6 bbls beans, J. A. Graff & Son; 2 bbls eggs, A. Barnett; 5 pkgs butter, 4 do eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 bbl egg, Heaps & Bro; 1 car hay, Laing & McK; 10 bbls flour, McCallister & Co; 1 bbl eggs, F. Jageman; 9 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, Clark & S; 1 do, Mellon Bros; 2 bbls paint, Paine A. & T; 6 bxs do, J. F. Blynn; 5 pkgs tobacco, Hirsch Bros; 2 cases saws, Hubbard, L. S. & Co; 2 cases cutlery, F. Fairman & Co; 1 bx tools, Arb

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the ordinance will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising and stationary barometer, southerly to westerly winds, slightly cooler and clearer weather.

The Explosion at Braddocks.

The total loss by the explosion at Braddock's Fields on Monday evening is about $10,000. Dr. Schooley attributes the catastrophe to lightning, which he thinks ignited unprepossed material which set fire to the torpedoes. His loss is estimated at $8,000, with no insurance. The loss of Wm. McCombs, whose two story frame and brick dwelling was destroyed, is $2,000 or $3,000. He had an insurance of $1,500 on the building. Martin Dowlings dwelling was damaged to the extent of $300. It is estimated that it will cost $1,000 to replace the glass, sash, doors and plastering broken and injured in the borough by the explosion.

Serious Fall.

Last evening about half past seven o'clock, a severe accident occurred to a boy named Miller, at his residence on Rebecca street, below Allegheny avenue, Allegheny. He was playing with a ball, when it lodged on the roof of the house. He climbed up to get it, and just as he was reaching for it, his foot slipped and he fell to the ground beneath. His head struck against the lower part of the water spout, rendering him insensible. He was carried into the house, and Dr. Dickson, who was summoned, found that he had received a severe wound on the head and was otherwise badly bruised, besides being possibly injured internally.

A Found Social.

The ladies connected with the Temperance Alliance have been subjected to some necessary expenses for repairing the rooms of the Alliance, &c. To provide means for discharging all debts, they have resolved to invite the friends of the cause to a grand *Found Social*, to be held at the rooms of the Alliance on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. The cause is altogether worthy. What can be more worthy? And we hope the turn-out will be large, and that every visitor and friend will bring with him or her a pound package of more or less value. There will be refreshments during the evening, and all the packages are to be auctioned off, affording a season of most amusing and pleasant pastime.

The Health Board Reports.

Messrs. Backofen, Andale and Thomas, the sub-committee of the Board of Health appointed with power to act in the matter of the acceptance or rejection of the thousand printed copies of the annual report of the Board, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Mr. Moore, a member of the firm that did the printing, said that at the original figures they could not make money on the contract, but that they would sooner make a reduction and lose more than have the books thrown back on their hands. After a brief consultation the committee unanimously decided, in view of the fact that the contract had not been fulfilled, to refuse the work. They declined to accept it at any reduced price. The contract was then relet to W. N. Walker at $236.43—about six dollars more than the bid of Moore & Nesbit. Mr. Walker expressed his willingness to accept the work at the price stated, and to do it promptly and in accordance with the contract.

The Road Committee.

At the meeting of the Road Committee yesterday afternoon Mr. Aull submitted the report of the sub-committee appointed to examine the bids and award the contract for the grading of Homewood avenue, in the Twenty-first ward. It recommended that the contract be let to P. Bradley. Mr. Daniel stated that it be awarded to P. Fay, he being the lowest responsible bidder, at 29½ cents per cubic yard. The motion prevailed. The City Engineer was directed to limit the time for the completion of the work to August 1, 1876.

Ordinances were ordered for the opening of Moore street, from Bedford avenue to Arch street; for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Madison street. A petition for the opening of Flowers avenue, in the Twenty-third ward, was laid on the table. An ordinance for a sewer on Soho run, between Fifth avenue and Forbes street, was affirmatively recommended. On motion of Mr. Aull the bids for the placing of curbs on East End Park avenue were ordered to be returned to the bidders unopened. Adjourned.

Think of a slipper bringing the sum of $48. Preposterous! Absurd. And yet at Washington City the Cinderella Slipper, fitted with white satin and trimmed with lace, sold for that sum, while R. Taggart, No. 100 Federal street, Allegheny, will freely give forty-eight pales equally good for forty eight dollars. If you want good and comfortable boots and shoes go to Taggart's. If you want stylish dress boots and shoes in the two cities? Then go to Taggart's. Do you want to buy your boots, shoes and gaiters at retail and yet pay only the wholesale price? Then go to Taggart's.

OBITUARY.

Death of Harvey Childs, Esq.

We are pained to announce, this morning, the death of Harvey Childs, Esq., one of our leading merchants. Mr. Childs had more than attained man's allotted three-score-and-ten, his period of life having extended over seventy-five years. He was principal of the firm of H. Childs & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, and for years he has been in the foremost rank of our mercantile representatives. He was a gentleman of the highest honor and most strictest integrity, and in all respects a noble type of the class of cultured American gentlemen. Though his advanced age made his passing away a thing to be early looked for, his death will cause a grievous void in the community at large, which for so long been a very prominent member.

A MODEL INQUEST.

A Coroner's Jury of Listeners.

'Squire H. W. Thompson, of Hickory township, Washington county, yesterday sent to Coroner McCallin a letter containing the following verdict at a coroner's inquest held at Pilot Knob on the 10th inst.:

"At an inquisition held at Pilot Knob, Washington county, this 10th day of May, 1876, upon the body of an unknown man, then and there lying dead, each of the jurors impanelled to inquire how and in what manner deceased came to his death are of the unanimous opinion that his death was unquestionably accelerated by a free indulgence of a beverage designated by the name of Monongahela. From papers found in his possession he is presumed to have been at a former period the unfortunate owner of a trotting horse called after a General who sided very masterfully to the success of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo." The foreman of the jury deserves a medal, and Blucher decent burial.

ORPHANS' COURT.

A Quintette of Law-Breakers.

For some time past much annoyance as well as positive loss has been occasioned by sneak thieves stealing coal from the cars of the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. A close watch has therefore been kept for several days past, and yesterday George Dickson was caught in the act of carrying off a quantity of black diamonds. He was arrested and taken before 'Squire McMasters, who committed him to jail on the charge, on oath of James Wilson, in default of $300 bail.

The same magistrate, yesterday, appeared Mary J. Cressman, who made oath charging Charles Hauck with aggravated assault and battery. She alleged that Hauck came to her house in a state of intoxication, demanded money, and not getting it, picked up her baby, threw it out of the window, and then knocked her down and beat and kicked her terribly, of which fact her appearance gave ample evidence. A warrant was issued.

Patrick Carrigan complained to the 'Squire that David Strain, Robert Brown and Thomas J. Blackmore had stated their determination to have plaintiff's life. He hadn't any particular desire to live while the violets were blowing, and he therefore desired defendants arrest. Warrants were sent out.

THE CHILDREN'S JUBILEE.

Another Concert Proffer of Money for the Annual Juvenile Celebration —Other Park Paragraphs.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson presiding. A communication was received from Post 88, G. A. R., asking that the Soldiers' Monument be decorated with flowers on Decoration Day. The matter was referred to the Committee on Grounds, with instructions to comply with the request. Clerk White stated that he had been notified by the Citizens' Committee, who furnished the money for the music on the parks last year, that they would again pay this year for music for the children's jubilee on May 29th. The proffer was accepted, and, on motion, the park was offered to the school authorities and the Citizens' Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Lea, to whom was referred the matter of erecting the iron base for the drinking fountain with the wind mill, together with estimate, reported the probable cost and he was authorized to proceed with its completion.

Superintendent Harper reported that a dog had attacked one of the wild geese and injured it so that he thought it would die. A canine had also assaulted one of the swans, but fortunately did not hurt it. The Committee on Grounds was directed to rigidly enforce the rule prohibiting dogs on the Park grounds.

Adjourned.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new strike sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

THE ROSS ESTATE.

Testimony on the Exceptions to the Final Account of the Executor—Certain Mining and Newspaper Stock Whose Value is About Nil.

Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court, has been engaged for a day or two in hearing exceptions to the final account of the Executor—Henry M. Long, Esq.—of the estate of John Ross, deceased.

NATURE OF THE EXCEPTIONS.

Mary Jane Ross, widow of John Ross, deceased, filed the following exceptions:

First—The accountant has not charged himself with all of the personal estate of said decedent.

Second—Accountant has misappropriated the moneys of the estate in his hands and is not entitled to credit for payment made to Miss McIntyre, nurse, $186.50, nor for the alleged uncollected (doubtful) claims mentioned in his account, amounting to $850.

Third—Accountant has failed to dispose of the personal estate of decedent to the best advantage and has wasted and mismanaged the same.

Fourth—Accountant has not charged himself in his account with sundry stocks, owned by the said John Ross, nor with moneys due and owing to him by sundry persons.

The Masonic Hall Association excepted to the account on the following grounds:

"The said decedent or his accountant has not paid the assessments on ten shares of stock in the "Masonic Hall Association," East Liberty, Pa., a corporation created by the laws of Pennsylvania, amounting to $100 and interest, which said stock was subscribed for by said decedent in his lifetime."

A few days since Judge Hawkins proceeded to take testimony in the case, when the following witnesses were examined:

W. H. Dennis testified that the estate was indebted to the Masonic Hall Association of East Liberty, in the sum of $100, for ten shares of stock of the value of ten dollars each.

Wm. M. Brown presented an account which is due and unpaid.

At a further hearing, Monday, the following

TESTIMONY OF THE EXECUTOR

was heard:

H. M. Long, sworn—The account of Mrs. M'Intyre was presented to me and sworn to, for services as nurse, housekeeper and kind of watchwoman of the house; I consulted with a number of the heirs before I paid the bill, and they advised me to pay it; I believe the services were rendered; the items marked "(doubtful)," I made every effort to collect; I did not consult Mrs. Ross about the McIntyre bill; I thought Miss Ross would know more of the bill than Mrs. Ross, and therefore asked her about it; I did not bring suit on the doubtful claims because I heard the debtors were in bankruptcy; the inventory presents a correct statement of the personal property of John Ross so far as I know; I do not think I heard of any other personal property belonging to Mr. Ross, after filing the inventory; his transactions were in doubt; never heard that he had any stock in the Masonic Hall Association of East Liberty until this morning; just subsequent to his death, he told me he had loaned money to Mr. Swoope, which had been used in the *Telegraph* Company, amounting to about $11,000 or $12,000; I made diligent inquiry about it after his death; I learned that through some transactions, he had transferred the property to his children, and that it was not his at the time of his death; don't know that he had stock in the paper; Mrs. Ross was guardian of the children of his first wife and Mr. Magee, her attorney; got that information from Miss Ross; Mr. Magee and Mr. MacConnell; Mr. Magee was acting as my counsel all the time; some of the stock of the *Telegraph* had at one time been in his name, but I understand that this was transferred to his heirs; I refused to pay assessments on this; there were five shares—fifty dollars par value; I have had frequent talks with Mr. MacConnell, who is Business Manager of the *Telegraph*, I don't know of my own knowledge whether Mr. Swoope's liability was transferred to Mr. Ross' children; don't know now that to have the stock anything more with reference to the Swoope matter; I thought the matter did not concern me as executor; John Ross died in January, 1875, I don't know that ever had Mr. MacConnell's notes in my possession; I may have had; after I took out letters I examined Mr. Ross' papers; could not say whether these notes were among them; I understood that these notes were transferred to the children; don't not know when the transfer was made but understood it was made before his death.

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

David A. McDonald, bankrupt, Allegheny county; petition to have the claim of M. Hentrie rejected, and answer thereto, referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

John Morford, bankrupt, Greene county. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented, filed and confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute in ten days if no exceptions are filed thereto.

James Berry, bankrupt, Canonsburg. Petition filed and rule granted on assignee to show cause why certain property should not be set apart to Mrs. Marthy Berry, wife of bankrupt, as exempt. Returnable 19th inst.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for a hearing on the 25th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution of composition has been passed in the matter required by the act of Congress.

A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Register's report distributing the fund in the hands of assignee in accordance with schedule therein made having been filed and confirmed *nisi*, on the 1st instant, and no exceptions thereto having been presented, the same is confirmed absolute.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made for the sale of claims, notes, judgments, etc.

George J. Rogers, bankrupt, Cambria county. Register's report on order referring back to him his former report of distribution confirmed *nisi*.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

Wilton & Davison vs. J. S. Negley. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,021.22.

Abner Sharp vs. Daniel S. Walker, assignee in bankruptcy of Hiram Smith. Bill for review of proceedings had in U. S. District Court; argued by H. W. Weir for petitioner and A. A. Purviance contra. Bill dismissed at cost of petitioner.

The case of Williams et al. vs. N. J. Keller, suit in equity to recover damages for infringement on patent apparatus for washing sand, was argued in part by T. B. Kerr, counsel for respondent, and court adjourned until this morning.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

McArthur vs. C. H. Armstrong & Son; previously reported. Still on trial.

Willis F. Lucas, on motion of S. M. McClung, Esq., was admitted to practice in the county courts.

Trial List for To-day.

Morgan vs. Fawcett.
Carothers vs. Brown et al.
Snyder et al. vs. Carothers.
McArthur vs. Armstrong.
Porterfield vs. Walsh.
Swift vs. Beatty.
Baptist Church vs. McClure.
Smith vs. Mc hlamy.
Lacy vs. Lewis.
Chambers et al. vs. atterson et al. (2)
Hay vs. Patterson et al.
Mawhinney vs. McCombs et al.
Bigdon et al. vs. Handlin et al.
Stand vs. Kurtz,
Elkin vs. Morgan.
Spencer vs. Kennedy.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Clark vs. Rowand; previously reported. Jury out.

A. G. Hall vs. Mary Hall. Libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

Chas. Stadelman vs. Peter Winter. On trial, action to recover damages to property by water flowing from defendant's lot.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, commanding Wm. and Caroline Linroth to produce the body of Caroline Setler in court on the 20th inst. The application is made by Charles Setler, father of the child Caroline (who is twelve years of age). He desires that she have nothing more with her mother, but the Linroth's refuse to give her up.

Trial List for To-day.

Merchants and Manufacturers Bank vs. Mechling.
Wray vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Hill, for use, vs. Fehl et ux.
Hill vs. Harbach.
Drum vs. Daly.
M. Kibben vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Co.

Court Brevities.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, John G. Conner filed an affidavit of defense in the suit brought against him by Philip Horer, as administrator of John Utz, deceased. Conner alleges that he made the trade with Mr. Utz before his death, that Mr. U. and his wife both examined the Fine tenship land, and were satisfied with it, that he (Conner) never stated that it contained twenty-two acres, and was worth $200 per acre.

JOHN GRIFFIN and wife, in right of the latter, commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday against Alderman Joseph A. Butler, to recover the penalty for a violation of the law regulating marrying minors. It is alleged that defendant married Mrs. Griffin's son, James Kalew, who was under eighteen years of age, to Anna McCracken. The facts are really as stated, but a very important point is omitted. The marriage took place to avoid a serious charge against the young man, and the ceremony was performed by his mother's consent, according to the statement of Kalew.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The first performance for the benefit of the letter carriers will be given to-morrow evening. Yesterday an order was received from the Government authorities directing the carriers to cease their sales of tickets. While the order will of course have the effect of stopping any further placing of seats by the employes of Uncle Sam it will amount to nothing in the way of interfering with the entertainment. Eighteen hundred tickets have already been sold, and additional ones can be obtained at the box office. The play to be produced is "Angela." It was adapted from the French by Mr. E. D. Price, dramatic critic of the Detroit *Post*, and will be enacted by the Cleveland Opera House Company. The cast of characters is as follows:

Madame Angelo Montagnac.....Miss Effie E. Ellsler
Mons. Adrian Montagnac, her husband.....
.....M. J. Pendleton
Mons. Cordier, her father.....Mr. J. B. Curran
Julie, her child.....
Madame Camille Allesame..Miss Henrietta Vaders
Mons. Victor Allesame.....Mr. Jos. A. Whiting
Baron Cambrion, an Old Butterfly.....
.....Mr. John Fiske
Hilaire, Adrian's valet.....Mr. R. E. Graham
Vivienne, Angelo's maid.....Miss Nellie Whiting
The Prefect, and was then compromising the indebtedness as best he could; he did not want to make any subscription in his own name for fear that it would interfere with his compromises, but suggested that if the Masonic Hall would take $5,000 more in his name, Ross would furnish the money for it. This the witness did, and when Ross paid him the $5,000, witness gave him a receipt for that amount, stating that it was to be invested for his use and benefit. The first year's operations produced a profit of twenty per cent on the investment. The operations of 1874 did not quite pay expenses and left the company in debt to the amount of about $1,500. To-day the debts of the concern amount in round numbers to $7,000, and the parties in Pittsburgh have concluded to sell the property to pay the debts if possible. In the summer of 1873 the witness wanted to transfer the property to Ross and title was passed, but Ross requested that it be allowed to stand as it was and witness consented; in 1874, the witness again requested him to let him transfer the property, but Mr. Ross wanted it to remain as it was, stating that he either had or would transfer that interest to his sons Louis and Charles, and requested witness to see that it was done; Mr. Ross, in Business Manager of the *Telegraph*, I don't know of my own knowledge whether Mr. Swoope's liability was transferred to Mr. Ross' children; don't know now that to have the stock anything more with reference to the Swoope matter; I thought the matter did not concern me as executor; John Ross died in January, 1875, I don't know that ever had Mr. MacConnell's notes in my possession; I may have had; after I took out letters I examined Mr. Ross' papers; could not say whether these notes were among them; I understood that these notes were transferred to the children; don't not know when the transfer was made but understood it was made before his death.

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MORTUARY RECORD.

The Deaths in Pittsburgh Last Week.

The number of deaths in this city last week, according to the report of Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, was 47, as follows: Enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; small pox, 1; cancer (not specified) 2; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; military tuberculosis, 3; meningitis, 1; softening of brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; convulsions, 1; myelitis, 1; valve-disease of heart, 1; laryngitis, 2; bronchial catarrh, 2; pheumonia, 4; congestion of lungs, 2; emphysema, 1; teething, 1; enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; diarrhea. 1; jaundice, 1; nephritis, 1; tumor of ovary, 1; metritis, 1; necro-peritonitis, 1; premature birth, 1; old age, 1; asphyxia overlying, 1; drowning, 1; unknown, 1; total, 47. White 46, colored 1. Males 23, females, 19. Married, 18, single, 27, widows 1, and widowers 1. Under one year, 9; from 1 to 2 years, 4; from 2 to 5 years, 4; from 5 to 10 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 1; from 20 to 30 years, 7; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 2; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 7; from 70 to 80 years, 1; total, 47. Seventeen cases of infectious diseases were reported during the week, of which 14 were small-pox and 3 typhoid fever.

Base Ball News.

If the rain lets up the Allegheny and Active clubs will play at Union Park this afternoon. To-morrow the former play at Wheeling, on Friday at Mansfield, O., and on Saturday at Columbus, O. The game yesterday afternoon between the Braddocks and Actives was prevented by the moisture.

The following games were played yesterday: At Chicago, the Louisvilles 3 and Chicagos 4. At St. Louis, the Browns 11 and Cincinnatis 1. At Memphis, the Accidentals, of Little Rock, 0, and the Memphis nine 50.

Given Away—a Handsome Lot

Every evening is pretty expensive advertising; yet it is being done at Masonic Hall.

Extra Bargains.

Fifty dozen fine French lamb-skin Gloves, three buttons, at $1.25 per pair, at
MORRIS & CO.'S
Retail Stores.

BREVITIES.

....Local news will be found on our second page to-day.

....The next concert of the Beethoven Society will be given on Friday evening.

....The Board of Health refuses to accept the printed copies of its annual report on account of poor workmanship.

....The Odd Fellows of this State last year paid out $62,587 for the relief of needy members of the order. $32,256 went to patriarchs.

....The steamer James Jackson will leave early this morning with a tow of 5,000 barrels of refined petroleum oil, hence to Huntington.

....Alderman Hoerr yesterday committed Wm. McCully to jail on a charge of larceny preferred by Anna Christobel. A hearing will be had Thursday.

....The Knights Templar of this vicinity have resolved not to collectively attend the Centennial unless the railroads make a further reduction in rates.

....An unknown male child, aged four years, was drowned in the Monongahela river, near Smithfield street bridge, yesterday afternoon at four o'clock.

....John Moon, a lad who was wrestling last night with a number of playmates in the Allegheny Diamond, had an arm fractured by a violent throw to the ground.

....A slight fire broke out on the roof of a foundry on Main street, near Chestnut, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, but it was extinguished before any damage was done.

....The little son of Rev. Milligan, who fell from a tree near the ball grounds in Allegheny several days ago is still living, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

....The Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads have put up signs requesting persons to be careful and tramps in particular not to trespass upon the roads.

....The storm on Monday afternoon frightened a mule at the Hiland reservoir so badly that it jumped into the basin. It was safely extricated, and a *Leader* reporter is thankful for his preservation.

....The Reform School managers are working to have the charter of their institution so amended as to conform to the recent act of Assembly in order to give the Governor an opportunity to appoint a new Board.

....On Saturday night a man named Rollins, living at Larimer's mills, went home drunk and beat his wife so cruelly that her life is despaired of. Rollins was sent to the Greensburg jail to await the result of the injuries.

....A lad named James Haman narrowly escaped drowning at dam No. 1, yesterday. He fell into the river and was rescued in an unconscious condition. His parents resides in the Twenty-fourth ward, (South Side.)

....Chief of Police Hartzell yesterday received a letter from Parkersburg, West Va., stating that a young Pittsburgh lawyer is in that place and in danger of death from *delirium tremens*. The letter was sent to his parents.

....The railroad authorities say that travel to Philadelphia is increasing. More fifteen than thirty day tickets are sold, most persons preferring to stay the two weeks in the City of Magnificent Charges will clean out their pile.

....While an Allegheny constable was taking a man by the name of McClain to jail, yesterday, the prisoner broke from his grasp, and jumping over the wall around the jail yard ran for dear life. He was pursued and caught in the railroad tunnel

....On Monday afternoon the Allegheny Hose company, while returning to their house from the fire on Fulton street, lost the iron crank with which they turn the spindle on their carriage. The finder is requested to return it to any of the engine houses or to the Mayor's office.

....Frank Cassiday, against whom a theft of a roll of cloth several weeks ago from Frost, Phillips' store, at the corner of Sixth and Liberty streets, is alleged, had a partial hearing yesterday evening before the Mayor. He was arrested a day or two ago by officer Fowler.

....Negotiations are in progress for the completion of the Reform School buildings at Morganza, either by the assignees or bondholders of Frazier Bros., and if these fail it is expected the Board of Managers will probably finish the work themselves and be reimbursed out of the appropriation.

....Mrs. Greatrake, who was sued before Alderman McMasters, on Monday, for forgery, and ordered to pay Dickson award for money for board, and that the railroad company has always recognized her right to collect what was due her from employees of the road. Hence, she claims, there was no forgery.

....Mr. C. S. Ammon, a lawyer of this city, was robbed of a gold watch about twelve o'clock on Monday night, at the corner of Logan street and Fair alley, while on his way home. He incautiously drew it out to tell a stranger the hour, and the inquistor lost no time in knocking him down and appropriating it.

....A tramp was struck by the day express east, on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Braddock's station, yesterday morning. He was brought to the Depot, and his injuries, consisting of a broken arm and leg, and numerous gashes, dressed by Dr. Murdoch. He was then removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

....The Duquesne Greys Regiment has appointed Col. P. N. Guthrie, Capt. M. H. Markle, Capt. G. L. Braun, Lieut. J. C. Buffum, Serg't. W. J. Wilson, Corporal C. W. Anchutz and Private John F. Neeb, a Committee on Ways and Means. Their duty is to estimate expenses and make an equal assessment among the various companies.

....County Controller Warner has purchased in Philadelphia $33,000 worth of county bonds, for $30,195. The bonds had thirty-six months to run, the interest accruing between now and the time of maturity would amount to $59,400, which added to the difference between the par value and the sum for which they were purchased, makes a saving to the county of $62,205.

....Impure water seems likely to cause an indignation meeting in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards. The noble voters in those districts won't stand any deterioration in quality of their water supply, but the wives of many of them say they can drink rot-gut whisky and stale beer without a grimace, and then come home and abuse the fumes under said wives' nostrils all night.

....F. S. Mustetter, the man of false moustache and goatee and green goggles, who was arrested at Bt. St. Clair hotel on Monday by Detective Ulrich as a suspicious character, was yesterday taken to St. Petersburg, Clarion county, to answer a charge of felonious assault on Miss Mary Fink, a lady who, he is said formed a great attachment for him. She alleges that he tried to shut off her supply of wind.

....Henry Conway and Edward Scanlon, who assaulted one Patrick Kennedy, on Monday night, in the yard of the Connellsville depot, because he stopped them from stealing a ride on a freight train were, yesterday, in default of $1,000 bail each, committed to jail by the Mayor for trial. They abused Kennedy outrageously, striking him on the head with a coupling pin and otherwise injuring it until it was a mass of cuts and bruises.

....Sixty-four lot holders in the Tarentum camp ground are in favor of rebuilding and fifty opposed. The friends of the site met at Arnold station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, have subscribed $2,200 to ward its purchase. It embraces forty acres, two clear and the balance wooded, and can be bought for $250 an acre. A meeting looking toward a purchase will be held on Friday evening in the Smithfield street M. E. church.

....Verily we can now, for the first time, see a glimmer of reason why a Presbytery might deliberately declare the publishing of a Sunday paper (none of the work of which is done on Sunday) wrong.—*Leader.* The work done on Sunday. Then how a recent sudden and severe attack of morality, and a newly-born desire to observe the Sabbath, may be ascribed the failure of the *Sunday Leader* to get the many first-class items that occur after twelve o'clock on Saturday nights. Doubtless the next movement will be a prayer meeting by the *Leader* corps in the press-room about the hour of going to print. "O, that will be joyful."

How to Save Money.

Take your old silk hat to McKain, No. 180 Wood street, near Liberty, and he will turn it into a silk hat that will compare with any new hat in the city. A large assortment of the latest styles always on hand. Don't throw your old hats away, but take them to him and see what will come of it.

DECORATION DAY.

GO TO
STRASSBURGER & JOSEPH,
161 Federal Street, Allegheny,
if you want a choice suit, ready made or made to order, either for yourself or boys. They have always a large assortment and sell them at astonishingly low prices.

Silks, Satins and Cashmeres.

The purchase of any quantity of the above goods is never quite an object to anyone, inasmuch as in the case of the house to which we desire to call the attention of the ladies, there is an absolute reduction in their price of fifty per cent. Miss L. B. Fleming, at the old Silk House of Philip Graff, No. 87 Market street, is offering undoubted bargains in Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets, Silk Poplins, Laces, Fringes, Flowers, Shawls and Dress Goods.

Three For Twenty-five Cents,
Misses Balbriggan Stockings,
Part Wool,
Four for 25 cents,
Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny.

Roppert & Williams

Keep a full line of Housefurnishing Goods, at their establishment, No 201 Penn avenue, (Library Building.)

A Handsome Building Lot

Given away every evening at Masonic Hall. Go and be convinced.

Water Coolers, Filters, &c.,
At ROPPERT & WILLIAMS',
201 Penn avenue.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Major Jim Sweeney Recovers $8,000 Damages From the Wheeling Register For Libel.

For several days past the libel suit of Major James W. Sweeney against the Wheeling *Register*, has been on trial in the Ohio County Circuit Court in that city. An Associated Press dispatch received this morning says the jury last night returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $8,000 damages. The case is one that had some peculiar features. In the summer of 1873 Major Sweeney was an independent Democratic candidate for the Legislature. The *Register* was and is the Democratic organ, and in order to secure the election of the regular nominee of the party, attacked Sweeney with considerable severity. A day or two following a more than usual severe attack, Sweeney met Mr. O. S. Long, writing editor of the paper on the postoffice steps, knocked him down and beat him so severely that Mr. Long was not able to be out for several days. The next morning the paper was almost entirely given up to fierce denunciations of Sweeney, there being two or three editorial columns filled with short paragraphs alone, in which were applied to Sweeney almost every mean and degrading epithet to be found in the English language. The next day Sweeney, who was a Major in the Confederate army during the war, met Lewis Baker, senior proprietor of the paper, and J. St. J. Clarkson, better known as "Spivins," the city editor, on a street car, and commenced emptying the contents of a revolver at their persons. Both Baker and Clarkson attempted to return the fire, but as neither one of their revolvers would work, they sought shelter without receiving further damage than some bullet holes through their clothing. A cane which Clarkson carried was also shattered. Not deterred by leaden bullets the *Register* kept up its galling fire of cutting editorial squibs upon Sweeney, and at the election he was defeated. Nothing was done to Sweeney for his attempts to annihilate the *Register* force, and before the expiration of the year he commenced the libel suit which was yesterday decided in his favor.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. W. H. Rose has bloomed into the Secretaryship of the Allegheny base ball club.

***Willis McCook went through the legal hopper yesterday afternoon and came out a lawyer.

***The New York *Herald* credits Hon. Thomas M. Marshall with being a delegate from Pennsylvania to Schurz's convention.

***Prof. J. Bailey is the new Principal of the Homewood school. It took eighty ballots to make him such. He is now officiating at Braddocks.

***Mr. Edward Jones, of Allegheny, has been elected Most Eminent Grand High Priest of the Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of this State.

***Rev. W. H. Gill says he has had no desire to be a Reform school manager, and if appointed such wouldn't accept for the reason that his pastoral duties occupy all his time.

***Messrs. Rankin D. Jones, of Cincinnati, P. A. Knox, of Waynes